



***TERMINAL EVALUATION (TE) OF THE UNDP-SUPPORTED
GEF-FINANCED PROJECT OF NIGERIA: PREPARATION OF
THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION (TNC) TO THE UNFCCC
AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING ON CLIMATE CHANGE***

UNDP PIMS ID: 5373 AND GEF ID: 5777

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DATE OF FINAL TE REPORT: 1 DEC 2020

REGION AND COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT: AFRICA, NIGERIA

**GEF FOCAL AREA/STRATEGIC PROGRAM: CLIMATE CHANGE –
MITIGATION**

**GEF EXECUTING AGENCY: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(UNDP) UNDP**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

OTHER PROJECT PARTNERS: DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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DISCLAIMER

This report is the work of an independent Evaluation Team and does not necessarily represent the views, or policies, or intentions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and/or of the Government of Nigeria.

2 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Acknowledgements	2
2	Table of contents	3
3	Acronyms and abbreviations	6
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
	4.1 Project Information Table	8
	4.2 Project Description	10
	4.3 Evaluation Ratings Table	10
	4.4 Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Lessons Learned	11
	4.4.1 Main Findings	11
	4.4.2 General Conclusions	12
	4.4.3 Project Design / Formulation	12
	4.4.4 Project Implementation	12
	4.4.5 Project results	13
	4.5 Lessons Learned.....	14
	4.6 Recommendations	14
	4.7 Moving forward	17
5	Introduction	17
	5.1 Purposes and Objective of the Terminal Evaluation.....	17
	5.2 Scope.....	18
	5.3 Methodology	19
	5.4 Data Collection and Analysis	21
	5.5 Ethics	21
	5.6 Limitations to the Evaluation.....	21
	5.7 Structure of the Terminal Evaluation Report	21
6	Project Description	22
	6.1 Project Start and Duration, including Milestones	22
	6.2 Development Context	22
	6.3 Problems that the Project Sought to Address.....	23
	6.4 Immediate and Development Objectives of the Project	24

6.5	Expected Results	24
6.6	Total resources	26
6.7	Main stakeholders	26
7	Findings	27
7.1	Project Design / Formulation	27
7.1.1	Analysis of Results Framework	27
7.1.2	Assumptions and Risks	28
7.1.3	Lessons from other Relevant Projects	28
7.1.4	Planned Stakeholder Participation	28
7.1.5	Linkages between Project and other Interventions within the Sector	28
	STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$) for Nigeria.	29
7.1.6	Gender responsiveness of project design	29
7.1.7	Social and Environmental Safeguards	29
7.2	Project Implementation	30
7.2.1	Adaptive Management	30
7.2.2	Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements	30
7.2.3	Project Finance and Co-finance	30
7.2.4	Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall assessment (*)	32
7.2.5	UNDP implementation/oversight (*) and Implementing Partner execution (*), overall project implementation/execution (*), coordination, and operational issues	33
	Risk Management, including Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)	34
7.2.6		34
7.3	Project Results and Impacts	35
7.3.1	Progress towards objective and expected outputs and outcomes (*)	35
7.3.2	Relevance (*)	50
7.3.3	Effectiveness (*)	51
7.3.4	Efficiency (*)	51
7.3.5	Overall Project Outcome (*)	51
7.3.6	Sustainability*	52
7.3.7	Country ownership	54
7.3.8	Gender equality and women's empowerment	54
7.3.9	Cross-cutting Issues	54
7.3.10	GEF Additionality	55

7.3.11	Catalytic/Replication Effect	55
7.3.12	Progress to Impact	55
8	Main Findings, Conclusions, Lessons and Recommendations	55
	Main Findings	55
8.1	55	
	Conclusions	56
8.2	56	
8.2.1	General Conclusions	57
8.2.2	Project Design / Formulation	57
8.2.3	Project Implementation	57
8.2.4	Project results	57
8.3	Lessons Learned.....	58
8.4	Recommendations	59
8.5	Moving forward	61
9	Annexes.....	65
9.1	Terminal Evaluation Mission itinerary	65
9.2	List of respondents interviewed or answers to questionnaires received	65
9.3	List of documents reviewed	67
9.4	List of training, consultation and validation meetings held.	68
9.5	Evaluation Question Matrix	71
9.6	Questionnaire used and summary of results	71
9.7	Co-financing tables.....	75
9.8	Terminal Evaluation Rating scales	75
9.9	Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and Signed Agreement form.....	77
9.10	Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form	78
9.11	Signed TE Report Clearance form	78
9.12	Annexed in a separate file: TE Audit Trail.....	78
9.13	Annexed in a separate file: relevant terminal GEF/LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators or Tracking Tools, as applicable.....	78
9.14	Project Team at Triple-E	78

3 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS	DEFINITION
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency
CPAP	UNDP Country Programme Action Plan
DCC	Department of Climate Change
ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
EE	Energy Efficiency
FGoN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
FNC	Fourth National Communication
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IMCC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NASRDA	National Space Research and Development Agency
NC	National Communication
NCEEC	National Centre for Energy Efficiency & Conservation
NNPC	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NEST	Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team

ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS	DEFINITION
NigeriaCAN	Nigeria Climate Action Network
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ProDOC	Project Document
PTFP	Presidential Task Force on Power
S&L	Standards and Labels
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TNC	Third National Communication
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4.1 Project Information Table

Project Information is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Project Information Table

Project Details		Project Milestones	
Project Title	Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change	PIF Approval Date:	1 April 2014
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #):	5373	CEO Endorsement Date (FSP) / Approval date (MSP):	27 April 2015
GEF Project ID:	5777	ProDoc Signature Date:	13 October 2015
UNDP Atlas Business Unit, Award ID, Project ID:	00088699	Date Project Manager hired:	Feb 2016
Country/Countries :	Nigeria	Inception Workshop Date:	3 May 2017
Region:	Africa	Mid-Term Review Completion Date: <i>[if applicable]</i>	N/A
Focal Area:	CLIMATE CHANGE - Mitigation	Terminal Evaluation Completion date:	**to fill at the end**
GEF Operational Programme or Strategic Priorities/Objectives:	Objective 6- Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention	Planned Operational Closure Date:	13 October 2019 Revised Closure date: 31 August 2020
Trust Fund:	GEF TF		
Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):	Federal Ministry of Environment		
NGOs/CBOs involvement:	<i>[Indicate as: Lead executing agency; one of the beneficiaries; through consultation]</i>		
Private sector involvement:	<i>[Indicate as: Lead executing agency; one of the beneficiaries; through consultations]</i>		
Geospatial coordinates of project sites:	<i>[Coordinates are available in the annual PIRs]</i>		

Financial Information		
Project	at CEO Endorsement (US\$M)	at TE (US\$M)
[1] UNDP contribution:	0.10	0
[2] Government:	8.50 (2.0 cash and 6.5 in kind)	6.50 (in kind only)
[3] Other multi-/bi-laterals:		

[4] Private Sector:		
[5] NGOs:		
[6] Total co-financing [1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5]:	8.60	6.50
[7] Total GEF funding:	1.85	1.80
[8] Total Project Funding [6 + 7]	10.45	8.30

4.2 Project Description

The TNC project will contribute to the building of information/ knowledge regarding national sources of GHGs, the impacts of climate change on sustainable social and economic development, highlighting the potential which exists for opportunities to abate the emissions, and setting priorities for national adaptation measures.

This project addresses an area of growing national importance, Climate Change. UNDP Nigeria assistance to national climate change effort within UNDAF 2014 - 2017 recognizes an increase in the country's vulnerability to climatic changes and identifies that sustainable funding is critical to addressing the challenges effectively. It also underscores the need for Nigeria to increase the percentage of energy from renewable resources to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel and thereby contribute to GHG reduction. The UNDAF highlighted as a priority the need to improve the climate change governance in the country with emphasis on strengthening the institutional and technical capacities. The TNC includes support for additional more detailed assessments of institutional and technical capacities as well as focus on vulnerability and adaptation within priority development sectors. The TNC project has seven outcomes according to the ProDoc. Each Outcome also has several outputs. These are described in brief below.

4.3 Evaluation Ratings Table

The summary of the evaluation ratings is given in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of Evaluation Ratings

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	Rating	2. IA & EA Execution	Rating
M&E design at entry	S	Quality of UNDP Implementation – Implementing Agency (IA)	S
M&E Plan Implementation	MS	Quality of Execution - Executing Agency (EA)	S
Overall quality of M&E	MS	Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	S
3. Assessment of Outcomes	Rating	4. Sustainability	Rating
Relevance	Highly Relevant	Financial resources	Most Likely
Effectiveness	S	Socio-economic and political	Likely
Efficiency	S	Institutional framework and governance	Likely
Overall Project Outcome Rating	S	Environmental	Likely
		Overall likelihood of sustainability	Most Likely

4.4 Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Lessons Learned

4.4.1 Main Findings

PROJECT DESIGN (Relevance):

The TNC project is well aligned with the GEF and UNDP focal area and priorities as well as national development (SDG) and climate policies and priorities (NDC, NAMA, NAP).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Effectiveness):

According to the feedback from the respondents, the objective of the TNC project to ***“Strengthen Nigeria’s technical and institutional capacity to enable her to respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet her obligations under the UNFCCC”*** has been achieved.

This will enable Nigeria to prepare improved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, enhanced technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation, and functional, as well as sustained institutional capacity for developing future national communications.

GEF resources has supported Nigeria to:

- improve the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by adopting the most recent IPCC procedures for GHG Inventory;
- generate reliable climate projections at country level using multiple climate models;
- provide improved assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at regional level taking into consideration the different ecological zones;
- improve spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and ecological regions;
- enhance strategic frameworks for mainstreaming adaptation into national and state developmental programmes;
- develop strategies for effective estimate of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes; and
- strengthen institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of National Communications and other new requirements under the UNFCCC.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Efficiency):

The project has been implemented efficiently and project funds were well managed, in-line with international and national norms and standards. Stakeholder engagement mechanism has open, fair, transparent and inclusive and has generated strong ownership with good coordination and cooperation between DCC and internal and external stakeholders. Activities were carried out on a timely manner and according to work plans although the M and E could be improved further.

PROJECT Sustainability:

Overall, there is strong likelihood of financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental sustainability and no particular risks were encountered that could threaten the sustainability of the long-term project results. DCC is committed to take the lead to develop the FNC with in-house expertise though some external support will still be needed. New GEF funding is being secured to develop the FNC and to deliver on some of the outputs that have not been completed under TNC. Great awareness has been generated in this project and the momentum generated from the public, private, CSO and academia stakeholders will be critical in developing a successful FNC.

PROJECT IMPACT:

There is some indication that the project has contributed to and enabled progress toward improving baseline inventory management and analysis. The TNC will be utilized by project proponent to design high quality proposals to access climate finance to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solution to achieve the development and climate goals and targets in Nigeria.

4.4.2 General Conclusions

- The project has achieved satisfactory results with the submission of the TNC to UNFCCC in April 2020 even though there were some aspects of the project that could be further improved.
- Overall, the project has been effective in overcoming some of the technical and institutional barriers faced by DCC and its partners in the development of the TNC albeit with some delays and through the support of an outsourced national Nigeria company, Triple E Systems Associates Ltd Systems Associates Ltd.
- Capacity at DCC and its partners has somewhat been strengthened but will still need external supports to develop the Fourth National Communication (FNC).

4.4.3 Project Design / Formulation

- Overall, the project was well designed but the implementation of the M and E plan could be improved significantly.
- The M and E plan was well designed but its implementation needs significant improvement so that PIR reports provide an update on the status and progress of each output. No reporting was made on outputs that were lagging behind or not delivered thus making it more difficult to deploy adaptive management.
- **Relevance:** The project is deemed as **highly relevant** and **well aligned** with i) national development (SDG) and climate policy and strategies (National Determined Contribution (NDC); National Adaptation Plan (NAP); Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)); and ii) UNDP's country programme for Nigeria to scale up adaptation and mitigation solutions.
- As such there is **strong country ownership** of the project at the national and state levels.

4.4.4 Project Implementation

- The project management unit at DCC has shown some flexibility and exercise some degree of adaptive management in making changes as and when necessary to do so in order to keep the project up to date and capable of producing the desired outputs as envisaged originally.
- Partnership arrangements have been defined reasonably well in the project document and these arrangements were executed well within the project.
- **M and E plan and execution:** The M and E plan and implementation has been deemed as moderately satisfactory. Although no indicators or targets were required under GEF for the medium-term outcome (5 years after project has ended) and impact levels (10 years

after project has ended) for this TNC project, it is important for DCC to make sure the momentum, knowledge gained and capacity acquired through this TNC project as an exit strategy will remain effective to develop future NC and not be seen as a one-off project.

4.4.5 *Project results*

- As elaborated in great details in Table 6, a high number of the outcomes and outputs have been delivered except for few Output (3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 5.1 and 5.2) due to limited capacity and these outputs will need to be carried out under FNC.
- **Efficiency:** The project has been deemed as **efficient** in the disbursement of fund although there were some delays in the execution and completion of the project due to handing over of Directorship at DCC which was beyond the control of UNDP nor DCC and the Presidential and governors' elections.
- To date a total of **USD 1,795,762.40** has been disbursed (97%) as presented in Table 5.
- **Effectiveness:** The effectiveness of the project has been deemed as **satisfactory** in achieving the objective and majority of the outputs of the project (see Table 6):
- **Sustainability:** The project has taken steps to mitigate the risks that could threaten the sustainability of the TNC in Nigeria:
 - **Policy and institutional risk:** The positive momentum generated by this project will help to convince and generate strong buy in from government to continue to support DCC and its partners to develop future high-quality NC to meet the UNFCCC requirements. The baseline data within the TNC will be used to calculate project ex-ante and ex-post GHG emission reductions and their associated abatement costs and these will enable lawmakers and policymakers to make informed decisions and assess the opportunity cost of climate inactions.
 - **Technical risk:** The technical capacity of DCC and its partners will need to be continually enhanced and equipped with the latest analytical and decision-making tools to design and develop demand driven NC to improve upon delivery and quality services. The capability at DCC will need to be continually be strengthened to use the baseline data to calculate project ex-ante and ex-post GHG emission reductions and their associated abatement costs and hence the opportunity cost of climate inactions.
 - **Financial risk:** The government will continue to allocate sufficient recurrent budget to support DCC to develop high quality NC supported with accurate and reliable inventory data for making informed decisions on climate actions. In order to create a level playing to attract private sector investment and resources, it is crucial to have accurate, timely and reliable baseline data and present future climate scenarios for making informed and sound investment decisions to reduce and mitigate project and delivery risks.
 - **Social risk:** CSO has been sensitized and DCC will continue to engage and support CSO in the planning and design of demand driven NC that can meet the needs of the recipients. This is particularly relevant as Nigeria strives to develop green and climate resilient post Covid-19 recovery policies and plans to green up the economy and strengthen resiliency of the community.
- **Impact:** It is imperative for the quality and accuracy of the baseline data and evidence to be continually improved and upgraded in order to avoid the danger of the TNC 'sitting on the shelf gathering dust,' High quality NC with accurate data will enable project proponents

to design, develop and implement high quality proposal to shift the paradigm of transforming development, climate and health (Covid-19) challenges into tangible investment to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions to provide long term co-benefits and impact for all citizens in Nigeria.

4.5 Lessons Learned

Based on national and international lessons learnt, NC preparation will rest upon key success factors under three themes:

1. A clear motivation and passion. DCC and its external partners need to be aware of the need to develop high quality and demand driven NCs based on accurate and reliable data and be continued to be inspired and motivated to support this effort. This means that the case for NC must be presented in their terms and speak to their priorities and needs to generate strong buy in and ownership.

2. Enabling conditions in place. An effective and relevant structure and institutional framework needs to be in place for DCC to create a favourable context to engage with public, private, CSO and academia partners to own and contribute proactively in the development of high-quality NC. Creating sectoral working groups based on membership from the public, private, CSO and academia stakeholders on the permanent basis rather than ad hoc 'stop and start' basis will enable DCC to engage with these stakeholders on a long-term basis. For example, appointing dedicated Information and Communication Technology (ICT) experts to manage the DCC web portal to engage with internal and external on a permanent basis as a Community of Practice to exchange ideas, lessons learned, data and information. There is recognition that the government is not solely responsible for achievement of development goals. All sectors of society have the right and the responsibility to act in a concerted manner. Emphasis should continue to be placed on the active participation by the civil society in general, including NGOs and the private sector, towards enabling Nigeria to have a strengthened and responsive approach to the challenge of climate change.

3. Capacity and resources for sustained implementation. Long term embedded capacity development programme (not ad hoc training and one-off project) and resources need to exist at DCC and be mobilized to implement NCs development on a sustained basis on the ground.

4.6 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusions and lessons learned, the following recommendations are offered.

Recommendations Table

Rec #	TE Recommendation	Entity Responsible	Time frame
A	Category 1: Policy, regulatory and institutional		
A.1	Although great efforts have been made by DCC to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the DCC and the various key partners, sustaining the efforts, momentum and commitments generated will require continual leadership at the national and state level in order for DCC to be able to deliver high quality reporting supplied with high quality baseline	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021

	inventory data provided by key sectoral partners.		
A.2	All outputs have been delivered and incorporated in the TNC report. Some outputs (3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 5.1 and 5.2) will need further strengthening under FNC that is being prepared and planned for submission to the GEFSec for 2021 June Work Program. The total financing to be requested, including Agency fees is USD 3,047,500.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021, Urgent.
A.3	Capacity of Climate Change Desk officers will need further strengthening so that data for FNC could be localized (State level assessments) based on local studies as far as possible for more precision. This will help develop demand driven adaptation strategies with the appropriate technologies for meeting the needs of the local recipients.	FGoN, DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021
B	Category 2: Technical (Theory of Change, Implementation, MRV, Closure, knowledge management and sharing),		
B.1	Inventory still incomplete as many activity areas are not covered due to severe lack of key activity data e.g. Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU).	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), MoA	2021
B.2	There is an urgent need to appoint a professional and passionate ICT Team to edit, update and manage the contents of the webpage. Currently the webpage on articles, activities, publications and events of each division are left empty. Webpage for the Gender and Climate Finance Divisions need to be added and be made active under FNC and ministry budget.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021
B.3	It is expected that the ongoing EU-funded Nigerian Climate Change	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021

	Response Program (NCCRP) will enhance completeness of the National GHG inventory. Especially as the project is focused on establishing and institutionalizing a robust MRV framework for Nigeria's inventory management, rigorous data gathering and GHG estimation for the Energy and Waste Sectors, as well as establishing a data archiving system for the country, etc are needed.		
B.4	Biggest challenge is the land sector where land use change data is needed. This is currently being addressed by Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and FNC should support MoA on this endeavour.	MoA, FMENV	2021
B.5	Institutional Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) will need to be established under FNC in order to avoid double accounting of future GHG emissions mitigated.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021-2022
B.6	Current efforts to strengthen the MRV framework has focused on improving the GHG Inventory Management System, Stakeholders' engagement, data availability and archiving, for the overall TNC reporting. Institutionalizing reporting for future NC reporting requirements needs to be improved through Research & Systematic Observation, Education and Public Awareness.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021-2022
C	Category 3: Social and cultural		
C.1	Latest data on practically all socio-economic sectors are not available due to the absence of a proper environment statistical system. The Figure 1.3 in the TNC should be updated under FNC to accurately describe the current national institutional arrangements.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021

4.7 Moving forward

Seeing the big picture by DCC: DCC needs to see beyond the NC reporting and to see how a high-quality NC could be used to design high quality and competitive proposals to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions.

Long term capacity development programme and not piece-meal and ad-hoc training sessions: This TNC is a first small step to get DCC 'Ready' to develop its own NCs with in-house expertise. To sustain the efforts and momentum achieved, it is critical to enhance the desired capacity of DCC to fulfil the roles and responsibilities professionally, efficiently and effectively to develop high quality NCs as outlined in Table 8. Such capacity will enable the staff not only to develop high quality reporting, but have the ownership, obligation, passion and capability to shift the paradigm to transform development, climate change and Covid-19 challenges into tangible investments to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to achieve the national development (National and state plan, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), health and climate goals (National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), NDC, NAP, NAMA, etc.). It is none more critical than now to develop resilient economy and communities who are empowered with the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities to overcome the twin challenges of climate risks and Covid-19 pandemic.

- Such an integrated, wholistic and long term capacity development approach embedded within DCC as opposed to ad-hoc, piece-meal, one-off and disjointed approach, will enable all DCC and their partners to see through the 'big picture' of how their efforts will contribute, complement and synergize with each other efforts in driving towards a low carbon and resilient economy and society. Often partners do not contribute because they can't see how their efforts can make a difference and impact in driving towards a low carbon and climate resilient at the national and state level.
- The TNC project seeks only to strengthen the Institutional and Technical capacity to enable Nigeria to respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC. But as presented in Table 8 below, there are other critical capacities that must be enhanced in order for DCC to build up their full set of capabilities and that of their partners at the national and state level to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions in Nigeria.
- The efforts on addressing challenges faced in the development of GHGs inventory system as reported in TNC will need to be further strengthened. Focus should be placed on filling the gaps and constraints to generate reliable and accurate activity data, country specific emission factors, robust institutional arrangements and a fully operational inventory management system to cater for the steps of compilation. Greater efforts are needed to ensure the future ability of DCC to sustain the developed inventory. As the gap is still big, further efforts at improving the institutional cooperation models and building the capacities at institutions as well as human resource (HR) levels will be needed at FNC.

5 INTRODUCTION

5.1 Purposes and Objective of the Terminal Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. This document is prepared based on the terms of reference (TOR) provided for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project in Nigeria titled "Preparation of Third National

Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change”. This project will be also be referred to as TNC or TNC project in this document.

The main **objective** of this terminal evaluation (TE) is to assess whether the project has achieved or is likely to achieve the project objectives as specified in the Project Document (ProDoc) or any other communication or document that modifies the objectives of the project. The evaluation is required to assess the project performance against the five evaluation criteria: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact**.

The definitions of the evaluation criteria to be assessed are given below:

Criteria	Definition ¹
Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries’ requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners’ and donors’ policies.
Effectiveness	The extent to which the development intervention’s objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved
Efficiency	A measure of how economically the resources and inputs (funds, expertise, time) are converted to results
Sustainability	The likelihood of continued benefits after the project ends.
Impact	Verifiable improvements in ecological status and verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems

The TE is also expected to draw lessons and develop recommendations that may help in improving the selection, enhancing the design and implementation of similar future projects and activities in the country, improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

The scope of the evaluation covers an assessment and analysis of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of the project, covering areas such as project design, monitoring and evaluation, attainment of outcomes, implementation agency and executing agency execution, management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, stakeholder engagement, reporting, communications, etc.

5.2 Scope

The scope of the evaluation covers an assessment and analysis of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of the project, covering areas such as project design, monitoring and evaluation, attainment of outcomes, implementing partner and executing agency execution, management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, stakeholder engagement, reporting and communications. The TE covers the whole of the project from the start to finish, and also the whole project including all the component activities. The TE covers the activities carried out in Nigeria.

¹ Mostly based on the UNDP GEG TE Guideline

5.3 Methodology

The evaluation provides evidence-based credible, reliable and useful information. The International Evaluator has followed a participatory and consultative approach ensuring engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders using all available medium to communicate with persons in the field keeping in mind the current pandemic. No field visit took place and interviews were held using online teleconferencing tools such as Skype, Zoom and Teams.

Based on the Terms of Reference (TOR), the evaluation effort was based on the principles of independent and critical review and analysis, confidentiality, reliability, adequacy, quality assurance and gender responsiveness of the baseline data collected and reports generated as evidence to make informed judgement. The outcome and outputs of the TNC were evaluated against the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects².

The list of stakeholders contacted and interviewed is provided in Annex 9.3.

Evaluation Questions

The following are the key questions used during the evaluation – these questions were used as the basis of conversations and observations and were not necessarily asked in their form presented here. The detailed Evaluation Question Matrix is presented in Annex 9.4.

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The main questions asked were:

- Against a changing environment in the climate change sector, what is the continued relevance of the project?
- What are the key drivers and barriers to achieve the long-term objectives?
- How well has the project performed? Has the project done the right things? Has the project done things right, with good value for money?
- What have been the project's key results (outputs, outcome and impact)? To what extent have the expected results been achieved or are likely to be achieved? To what extent the achieved results will sustain after the completion of the project? What is the exit strategy of this project?
- What lessons can be drawn from the successful and unsuccessful practices in designing, implementing and managing the project?

1.1 What is your and responsibility area with respect to the TNC Nigeria project?

1.2 What activities have you and your organization been directly involved with?

1.3 How long have you been working for or cooperating with the project?

1.4 Who are your primary counterparts and/or colleagues in the project?

PROJECT DESIGN (Relevance):

² Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects, 2012

2. How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?

2.1 How would you describe the project objectives?

2.2 How do the project objectives and purpose match your organisation's objectives?

2.3 Are the project objectives and purpose in line with UNDP, National and regional priorities and objectives in the sector?

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Effectiveness):

3. To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?

3.1. Were the project objectives achieved?

3.2 Did the project make a positive impact on the community?

3.3 Have there been improvements made by the Government in the National CC policy and regulatory framework?

3.4 Has the institutional capacity and awareness, and information on adaptation and mitigation measures increased?

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Efficiency):

4. Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?

4.1 Do you think the money that went into the effort was worth it? Do the ends justify the means?

4.2 Were the project funds well managed?

4.3 Was there good coordination and cooperation among the participants involved in the community project?

4.4 Did the project implementation team remain the same or was there a lot of staff turnover?

4.5 Were the activities carried out timely and according to work plans?

4.6 Are you aware of any financial, legal or other project implementation concerns with respect to the activities?

4.7 If you could start over again, would you implement the project differently? How?

PROJECT Sustainability:

5. To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?

5.1 Is the project effort continuing after the end of UNDP/GEF funding / end of the project?

5.2 Who will take a lead in continuing this work? Is there an enough commitment from them?

5.3 Have any of the project efforts been replicated (or starting to replicate) in other communities?

5.4 Are there efforts under way to find new sources of funding to continue and expand the activities that were started under this project and not yet finished?

5.5 Were there public awareness and outreach efforts? And how effective was the project in attracting public attention?

PROJECT IMPACT:

6. Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?

6.1 What has happened as a consequence of the project?

6.2 What practical improvements have there been as a result?

6.3 Can the project impacts be quantified?

6.4 How many people have directly benefited from the project activities?

6.5 Did the pilot project help to influence environmental and development policies programmes and plans in the country?

The evaluation team have used ratings for each of the criteria for the project based on the findings of the analysis.

5.4 Data Collection and Analysis

Due to the current pandemic, data collection was undertaken remotely, mostly through interviews and administration of questionnaire from various sources, apart from reviews of the documents provided by the project team to the Evaluator. This method is consistent with the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines, and methods suggested in Annex 2 of this document³. No field work was undertaken as part of this evaluation process, as also indicated in the Limitations section of this report.

Evaluation Criteria Matrix provided with the ToR was updated and used to collect the data through interviews and questionnaire administration. The questions used are shown in Chapter 5.3.

5.5 Ethics

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the “United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ‘Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations’⁴. These Guidelines apply to the conduct of evaluation in all UN agencies whether by staff, members, external consultants, or evaluators from partner organizations. In this TE report, the TE team has not indicated any specific source of quotation or qualitative data to uphold the confidentiality of the stakeholders interviewed.

5.6 Limitations to the Evaluation

One of the key limitations of this evaluation has been that the evaluator has not been able to conduct field missions for data collection through in person interviews and direct observation in the field due to CV-19. All the data collection activities that would normally be carried out through field visits have been conducted remotely through interviews using audio conversations. Questionnaires were sent ahead to the respondents and follow up interviews were conducted to go through the questionnaires and answers provided for clarifications.

5.7 Structure of the Terminal Evaluation Report

The structure of the TE report follows the GUIDANCE FOR CONDUCTING TERMINAL EVALUATIONS OF UNDP-SUPPORTED, GEF-FINANCED PROJECTS and ToR Annex on Content of the TE report.

³ UNDP Evaluation Guidelines, 2019.

⁴ UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, 2008. Accessed on 27 July 2020 at <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/102>

6 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

6.1 Project Start and Duration, including Milestones

The operation of the project “Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change” began in October, 2015 with the official approval and signature of the Project Document (ProDoc). The revised expected Operational Closure date was 31 August 2020. Project duration was originally approved for 48 months and the expected project operational closure date was set for October 2019. The IP requested for an 11 months extension of the project duration due to delays in the Government endorsement and submission process of the TNC report to the UNFCCC and delayed TE. The TE process continues beyond revised expected operational closure date. The ProDoc provides a detailed work plan in terms of a Gantt chart and the milestones for the delivery of all the target outputs were clearly presented in the results logical framework.

6.2 Development Context

The climate of Nigeria is a tropical with distinct wet and dry season. Annual rainfall generally decreases from the coast inland from an annual average of about 3,000 mm in the coast to less than 500 mm over the Sahel. In the southern part of the country, the coastal and marine environment stretches for about 853 km, extending inland by about 15km in Lagos area, 150km in the Niger Delta and about 25km east of the delta. It is low-lying and home to about 25% of the country's population and harbours some of the largest cities as well as oil and gas infrastructure that are prone to the effects of sea level rise. A major feature of Nigeria's coastal and marine environment is the Niger delta, which covers an area of about 70,000 km² which makes it one of the largest wetlands in the world. On the other hand, in the north, climate-induced drought and desertification remain key environmental challenges in areas occupied by 35% of the country's population.

The country's 2013 rebased GDP is about USD 510 billion, making Nigeria's GDP the largest in Africa and the 26th largest economy in the world. The economy is still predominantly primary product oriented (agriculture and crude oil production), with agriculture, which is climate sensitive, accounting for 24% of the nation's GDP. Despite recent improvement in GDP, majority of Nigeria's 170 million citizens live below the poverty line with limited means of sustainable livelihood as well as poor access to energy resources. Deforestation is contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Nigeria and use of alternatives to wood must be encouraged to protect the forests by sensitizing the communities in the country on the adverse effects the deforestation is having on the Climate.

Although Nigeria, since it ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, has been actively participating in UNFCCC's activities, it has had some challenges in preparing and submitting its National Communications (NCs). In particular, by virtue of its area and economic size and complex political and ecological terrain, the resources from enabling activities have proven to be inadequate to enable the country undertake complex analysis to unravel the challenge and implications of climate change to its people and economy and propose multifaceted mitigation and adaptation gender-sensitive approaches and measures to the problem of climate change. Thus, additional resources to the enabling support through a GEF full-size project will not only enable Nigeria to undertake analysis in the preparation of its third National communication on a timely basis, but will also strengthen its national institutional and technical

capacity to have a sustainable structure and process for future submissions of its National Communications.

Climate change continues to pose a serious development challenge to Nigeria. The country's response capacity within the global framework depends on how much the world knows about its vulnerability to future scenarios of extreme events and its mitigation and adaptive capacities. This requires that Nigeria is technically and financially capable of communicating effectively the status of climate effects on its development and the national response strategies and activities. The requirement makes GEF support on a larger scale than often given to other developing countries imperative.

The strategy to facilitate mitigation and adaptation being employed within this project context was the provision of support in the creation of an environment which enables private and public sector partnerships for the effective management and the integrating planning for climate change. Climate change is expected to be promoted as a cross cutting theme for consideration within all development sectors. The proposed enabling environment has fostered wide stakeholder participation in climate change programmes and addresses the economic, physical, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework within which planning would be facilitated. Throughout, there was recognition that the government was not solely responsible for achievement of development goals. All sectors of society have the right and the responsibility to act in a concerted manner. Emphasis was therefore placed on participation by the civil society in general, including NGOs and the private sector, towards enabling Nigeria to have a strengthened and responsive approach to the challenge of climate change.

Therefore, this project seeks to develop additional resources through a GEF project to enable Nigeria to undertake analysis in the preparation of its TNC on a timely basis, but seek to also strengthen its national institutional and technical capacity to have a sustainable structure and process for future submissions of its National Communications.

Since the start of project implementation, significant socio-economic and environmental changes have occurred that included new Presidential election, change of Directorship at DCC and not to mention the impact of Covid-19 pandemic encountered during the evaluation of the TNC.

6.3 Problems that the Project Sought to Address

Nigeria recognises the imperative for a comprehensive planning process for climate change response and the need to have a strong institutional and technical framework and capacities to address these challenges. Consequently, the goal of this project seeks to strengthen Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable Nigeria to respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC. The preparation of the TNC and the strengthening of institutional and analytical capacities would enable the country to prepare improved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, enhanced technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation, and functional, as well as sustained institutional capacity for developing future national communications. The key outcome was to strengthen national technical and institutional capacities for enhanced GHG inventory and reporting, improved climate change projections, impact and vulnerability assessment, as well as developing and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures for the pursuit of a climate-resilient development path.

This project is well aligned with GEF and UNDP priorities and programming to support the key stakeholders in Nigeria to develop high quality TNC to facilitate the transformation of development and climate challenges into tangible investment on the ground in climate adaptation and mitigation

solutions to achieve the development (e.g. SDG) and climate goals and targets (e.g. NDC, NAMA, NAP)

6.4 Immediate and Development Objectives of the Project

The goal of this UNDP project seeks to ***“Strengthen Nigeria’s technical and institutional capacity to enable her to respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet her obligations under the UNFCCC.”*** As part of this project, the preparation of the TNC and the strengthening of institutional and analytical capacities would enable the country to prepare improved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, enhanced technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation, and functional, as well as sustained institutional capacity for developing future national communications.

The immediate objective of this project, therefore, is to meet the Convention's requirements by enabling Nigeria to prepare and submit its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. In particular, it is intended to support the country to:

- improve the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by adopting the most recent IPCC procedures for GHG Inventory;
- generate reliable climate projections at country level using multiple climate models;
- provide improved assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at regional level taking into consideration the different ecological zones;
- improve spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and ecological regions;
- enhance strategic frameworks for mainstreaming adaptation into national and state developmental programmes;
- develop strategies for effective estimate of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes; and
- strengthen institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of National Communications and other new requirements under the UNFCCC.

6.5 Expected Results

The following table (3) shows the expected results at the end of the project, according to the Results Framework provided in the GEF Project Document (also reproduced in the TOR).

Table 3 Expected Results at the End of Project	
Project Objective / Outcomes	Targets at the End of Project
Strengthening of Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills and tools for climate change modelling and projections, GHG inventories, and analysis of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts. • Enhanced capacity of the Department of Climate Change and other relevant institutions. • At least 500 people trained in various aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis
Outcome 1 Comprehensive and Updated Report on National Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive and detailed report on Biophysical and socio-economic situations; • Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national • and state levels; Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation
Outcome 2 Improved availability and management of GHG data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented inventory of GHG emissions for Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors for the year 2013.
Outcome 3 Improved availability and management of mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of the mitigation measures and options for the country's low carbon sustainable development in various sectors compiled and archived for regular updating • Mitigation strategies for various sectors available at national and state levels.
Outcome 4 Enhanced national capacity for climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation for gender responsive initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the gap analysis and constraints on access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, finance and investment requirements developed. • Climate variability maps and updated climate scenarios available at national and state levels • Impacts and vulnerability assessment reports for different regions and sectors available. • Nationally approved implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport) for risk reduction in place
Outcome 5 Enhanced awareness and sensitization of the public on climate change issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved information dissemination system on climate change • Increased participation of relevant stakeholders in addressing climate change challenge • Climate change issues entrenched in educational system at all levels

Table 3 Expected Results at the End of Project		
Project Outcomes	Objective /	Targets at the End of Project
Outcome 6 Compilation, Drafting, Production & Dissemination, processing for acceptance as national report.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNC validated, formalized and published as a national document • Document launch
Outcome 7 Enhanced institutional and analytical capacity for a responsive climate change governance structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened and pro-active Department of Climate Change • Functional inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change • Strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs
Outcome 8 M & E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional M&E system set up at the Department of Climate Change

6.6 Total resources

Total resources that have been identified for the project, including approved grant financing from the GEF Trust Fund (GEF TF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) or Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and expected co-financing from other sources (page 39 of TE guidance).

6.7 Main stakeholders

The list of internal and external stakeholders that had been engaged by DCC to contribute in the development of the TNC are listed in Table 4. Their contributions ranged from providing baseline and sector activities inventory data to providing feedback and advice and validation of the various chapters of the TNC. As the project was cross-functional and involved various stakeholders, partnership between FMEnv and other government department and agencies, as well as research institutions, NGOs and the Private Sector were built and sustained during the implementation phase.

The process for the preparation of the Third National Communication were implemented by the project implementation unit of the Department of Climate Change of the Federal Ministry of Environment with experts drawn for each thematic area from the academia, and relevant research oriented national agencies such as Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA). To carry out the project, the DCC facilitated interaction of experts with line agencies such as Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Communications and Transportation, Work, Women Affairs, Energy, Foreign Affairs, Finance which constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC), and among others the Ministry of Tourism, Education and Interior.

Table 4: List of Main Stakeholders and their roles in the TNC

Institution / Stakeholder Group	Description of their roles in the TNC
Federal Ministry of Environment	GEF Focal Point
Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN)	ECN was established in 1979 and is now under the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Commission is in charge of the strategic planning and co-ordination of national policies in the field of energy. ECN is also responsible for establishing strategies regarding energy efficiency and conservation and renewable energy. The Energy Commission of Nigeria has been an active governmental climate actor, but principally from mitigation point of view.
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC)	Made up of members from key public (MDAs), private, academia and CSO stakeholders.
National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA).	The National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) is one of the Research Institutions under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology. The Agency was established in May 5, 1999 with a broad objective to pursue the development and application of space science and technology for the socio-economic benefits of the nation.
Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)	<p>The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) came into existence by an Act of the National Assembly – NIMET (Establishment) ACT 2003, enacted on 21st May 2003, and became effective on 19th June 2003 following Presidential assent.</p> <p>It is a Federal Government agency charged with the responsibility to advise the Federal Government on all aspects of meteorology; project, prepare and interpret government policy in the field of meteorology; and to issue weather (and climate) forecasts for the safe operations of aircrafts, ocean going vessels and oil rigs.</p>
Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST)	The Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST) was founded on 17th July, 1987, in a spontaneous response of participants at a workshop, convened by the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), at the Conference Centre, University of Ibadan, to expose to actions in other countries in dealing with environmental challenges.
Nigeria Climate Action Network (NigeriaCAN)	The Climate Action Network (CAN) is a worldwide network of over 1,300 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in over 130 countries, including in Nigeria, working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. Among the active climate change actors in Nigeria, Nigeria Climate Action Network (NigeriaCAN) is one of the most active NGOs, particularly in the area of advocacy.

7 FINDINGS

7.1 Project Design / Formulation

7.1.1 Analysis of Results Framework

There is a single objective defined in the Results Framework/LFA: “Strengthening of Nigeria’s technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC.” The objective is to be achieved through eight outcomes and several outputs for each component. The outcomes and outputs are generally coherent and logical. Each of the outcomes and outputs have been defined and indicators, targets

and the baselines have been stated. In addition, sources of verifications of the indicators and the risks (to achieving the objectives, outcomes and outputs) and assumptions (that need to come true to achieve the outcomes/outputs) are also provided. In general, the logical framework is well laid out with clear indicators, including baseline information.

Project Implementation Review (PIR) uses the Results Framework as a reference while reporting the implementation and progress on the project objectives by the project team. Project Outcomes and Outputs in the Logical Framework Analysis appear generally SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound) with some exceptions.

7.1.2 Assumptions and Risks

During the Project development phase, certain risks and assumptions that may hinder the smooth implementation of the Project were identified and documented in the Results Logical Framework. In addition, a Risk Analysis was conducted once a year in the ATLAS and included the description of the risks, date or period the risk was identified, Type of risk, Impact & Probability of the risks and Countermeasures/Management response. Efforts to mitigate the risks and barriers that were identified in the project document were further elaborated in detail in Section 7.2.6 to cover: Limited coordination among relevant institutions; Limited implementation experience in DCC; Sectoral approach; Cost-overruns and a short Implementation period; v. Data and information accuracies; vi. Financial Management; and Procurement issues

7.1.3 Lessons from other Relevant Projects

Lessons learned from SNC were incorporated into the design of the TNC project document to ensure the:

- Ability to engage and generate strong buy-in and ownership of the NC from the public, private, CSO and Academia stakeholder to make constructive contributions.
- Ability to provide accurate and reliable baseline data is critical for calculating sector GHG emissions and future climate trends and scenarios.

7.1.4 Planned Stakeholder Participation

According to the ProDoc, stakeholders were involved during the process for the preparation of the Third National Communication. ProDoc indicated that the experts drawn for each thematic area from the academia, and relevant research oriented national agencies such as Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) were planned to be involved during the implementation of the TNC project. To carry out the project according to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to generate strong buy in, country ownership and demand driven solutions, the DCC had facilitated interaction of experts with internal stakeholder like line agencies (e.g. Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Communications and Transportation, Work, Women Affairs, Energy, Foreign Affairs, Finance which constituted the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC), and among others the Ministry of Tourism, Education and Interior) and external stakeholder from the private sector, CSO and academia partners. To avoid duplications and overlaps, the roles and responsibility of key stakeholders were identified during the inception phase and documented in the implementation arrangement of the Inception Report.

7.1.5 Linkages between Project and other Interventions within the Sector

Linages were established by the project team and DCC with the projects funded by GEF under STAR GEF-6 allocations as well as with the BUR project and lessons learned were adopted in the design and implementation of the TNC.

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$) for Nigeria.

Focal Area	Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Land Degradation	\$3,534,766	\$1,583,334	\$1,951,432
Biodiversity	\$6,797,879	\$3,683,333	\$3,114,546
Climate Change	\$13,021,378	\$8,433,333	\$4,588,045
Total	\$23,354,023	\$13,699,999	\$9,654,024

7.1.6 Gender responsiveness of project design

The ProDoc provides consideration of gender aspects while formulating this project. For example, importance has been given in the ProDoc to the collection of gender disaggregated data in order to identify gender specific gaps and impacts, develop strategies to address these gaps, allocating resources to implement the strategies, monitoring the implementation and holding actors accountable for appropriate gender mainstreaming in the national response to the challenge of climate change.

ProDoc also planned to address gender concerns and needs in the sectors with availability of gender disaggregated data in recognition of the important role women needed to play in addressing climate change mitigation.

7.1.7 Social and Environmental Safeguards

7.2 Project Implementation

7.2.1 Adaptive Management

The project's management has shown flexibility in making changes as and when necessary to do so in order to keep the project up to date and keep it capable of producing the desired outputs as envisaged originally. One such example was where the project team changed the implementation arrangements after the inception workshop where the stakeholders provided the feedback with suggested changes. This involved the recruitment of a Nigerian company Triple E Systems Associates Ltd made up of national consultants with local knowledge to develop the TNC. These project changes were endorsed in the inception report and then approved by the Project Board.

No transition issues were reported after the Project Manager had to leave the project and the roles were transferred to Head of GHG Divisions. Additionally, although co-financing from the government were not available due to recession, low oil and gas revenues, leadership changed, slow economic recovery, the project team were able to make some changes in the budget allocations as reflected in Table 5 below.

7.2.2 Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements

Active participation by stakeholders including women was key to this project and this was reflected in the design and planning of the project. According to the Project Document, large number of organisations were consulted during the preparatory phase of the project. The organisations included public and private sectors, multilateral and bilateral organisations and professional trade bodies. Many outputs have references to stakeholder participation and gender responsive stakeholder consultation through workshops and meetings that were open, fair, transparent and inclusive and have been given plenty of attention in the Project Document.

There were numerous meetings and workshops held throughout the life of the project and stakeholders including women were invited to take part in those meetings and share their thoughts. Some of the key outputs were in fact implemented by some of the stakeholders. Government of Nigeria (through its various agencies and ministries) was a key stakeholder and confirmed its commitment by promising a large co-financing for the project. Many of the outputs of the project have stakeholder participation at the heart of them. According to the responses to the questionnaires, capacity of National and Subnational level officers on National Reporting have been enhanced, while at least 800 stakeholders including women (average about 30%) including Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and IMCCC members have been trained. Several Technical Working Groups were set up, with members from relevant institutions and private sector to collect and update data for the GHG inventory, including women contributors.

7.2.3 Project Finance and Co-finance

As shown in Table 1 above, the total project cost at the project endorsement was USD 10,450,000, out of which USD 8,600,000 was pledged as co-finance and the rest was to come from the GEF (USD 1,850,000).

The government pledged USD 2,000,000 for the project. This was however not released to the Project due to i) the hardship faced by the government caused by a recession, low oil and gas revenues, leadership changed and slow economic recovery; and ii) the complex political dynamics that characterised the period of implementation with resultant frequent changes in the leadership of the Ministry of Environment.

Strong and efficient financial controls were exercised to allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget at any time, and allow for the timely flow of funds and for

the payment of satisfactory project deliverables. The project has demonstrated strong due diligence in the management of funds, including annual audits.

The overall total actual expenditure of the project closely matches with audited and budgeted amount. However, there are some changes made in the actual and budgeted expenses on some of the individual outcomes. The actual expenditure by outcome is shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** The reasons for variance as provided by the project team is provided in the Table 5.

Table 5: Budget and end of project expenditures by Outcomes										
Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Management fee	Total (USD) in ProDoc
A. Budget in the prodoc	41,000.00	432,000.00	397,000.00	472,000.00	90,000.00	50,000.00	166,000.00	34,000.00	168,200.00	1,850,000.00
B. Actual expenditures from UNDP, ATLAS files	130,236.27	405,542.29	317,112.79	156,813.13	364,934.54	93,000.36	191,544.00	-	136,579.02	1,795,762.40 (97%)
C Underspent or overspent	- 89,236.27	26,457.71	79,887.21	315,186.87	- 274,934.54	- 43,000.36	- 25,544.00	34,000.00	22,816.62	54,237.60
D. Reasons for underspending	<p>Outcome 2, 3, 4: The fluctuation in exchange rate has caused outcome 2,3 and 4 to be underspent.</p> <p>Outcome 8: No M&E was done as the project does not include any field work. Only spot-checks were done and this was covered by funds from the UNDP CO.</p>									
E. Reasons for overspending	<p>Outcome 1: In the first year of implementation most of the charges were charged under Outcome 1. This was later reported to HQ during the revision stages.</p> <p>Outcome 5: increased Awareness programmes and dialogue meetings</p> <p>No transfers were done. Only corrective measures were taken as advised by HQ</p>									

Co-Financing Table

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP financing (US\$m)		Government (US\$m)		Partner Agency (US\$m)		Total (US\$m)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants	0.10	0.10	2.00	0.00			2.10	0.10
Loans/Concessions								
In-kind support			6.50	6.50			6.50	6.50
Other								
Totals	0.10	0.10	8.50	6.50			8.60	6.60

Confirmed Sources of Co-Financing at TE Stage

Sources of Co-Financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (US\$)
Recipient Country Govt	FGoN	In-Kind	Investment not mobilized due to budget constraints	6,500,000
Donor Agency	UNDP	Cash	Investment not mobilized	100,000
Total Co-Financing				6,600,000

7.2.4 Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall assessment (*)

Design at Entry:

A very detailed logical framework was defined in the GEF Project Document, which is annexed with this evaluation report. The logical framework analysis is reviewed for its completeness and other aspects in other sections of this review report. However, this section of the review concerns mostly with the aspects of the M&E during the implementation of the project and the Logical Framework forms the basis for the M&E.

Monitoring and Evaluation has been given significant consideration in the ProDoc, with two chapters dedicated to M&E. A dedicated item in the budget for M&E activities have been provided, and in fact, the Monitoring and evaluation is identified as an outcome of the project. A number of meetings and workshops were planned including an inception workshop. Monitoring on a quarterly basis in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform was planned in the ProDoc. The ProDoc also provides clear activities and progress reporting under the M&E framework. The ProDoc also provides a detailed results framework which describes very well the outputs and outcomes. The indicators and targets are reasonably well defined with sources of verification provided.

The evaluator's rating for this category is Satisfactory (S).

Rating: Satisfactory

Implementation:

M&E during the implementation of the project could be further improved. The 2 PIRs for 2018 and 2019 did not directly refer to the indicators and targets while reporting progress. In addition, the PIRs reported positive progress but did not always report on issues, failures or outputs and outcomes not achieved. On the positive side, the PIRs were prepared and addressed most of the aspects identified in the ProDoc. GEF OFP was kept informed of M&E activities by UNDP.

ProDoc specifies a number of items that the PIR was expected to address such as adaptive management and lessons learned and good practice. Neither of these two aspects have been covered in the PIRs available to the evaluators.

No independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) at the midpoint of project implementation were conducted (MTE was not a requirement due to the project being a Medium-sized Project (MSP)), but eight internal quarterly reports were prepared.

Rating: Moderately Satisfactory

Overall Assessment

Based on the above ratings for Design at Entry and Implementation, the overall assessment is that the Monitoring and Evaluation as a whole has been rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS).

Rating: Moderately Satisfactory

Summary Ratings for Monitoring and Evaluation:

M&E: Design at Entry	SATISFACTORY (S)
M&E: Implementation	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY (MS)
M&E: Overall Assessment	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY (MS)

7.2.5 UNDP implementation/oversight (*) and Implementing Partner execution (*), overall project implementation/execution (*), coordination, and operational issues

UNDP Implementation/Oversight

UNDP was instrumental in the project design and writing of the project documents. The project was executed jointly with UNDP support as the GEF implementing agency and by the FMoE as the executing agency/Implementing Partner. A Project Manager was recruited to manage the project, working closely with the consultants at Triple E Systems Associates Ltd to prepare the TNC and staffs at the Divisions of DCC to provide support. The feedback from project team has indicated that the UNDP has responded on a timely manner to any request for support. UNDP personnel has provided support to the project team in the execution of the project. UNDP Country Office (CO) provided financial and administrative support to the project including procurement, contracting, travel and payments. The UNDP CO also provided support to the project in hiring and administering project personnel contracts, financial monitoring and reporting; processing of direct payments and monitoring of the project implementation. The UNDP Team Leader for Environment and Sustainability Unit, Finance Officer, Procurement Officer and M&E Officer has provided timely technical, financial, administration, and management support to the project as was required. UNDP also participated actively as a key Steering Committee member (as a co-chair jointly with the GEF focal point in Nigeria).

The delays from GEF fund approval in 2015 to the start of implementation in 2017 and completion on the 31 Aug 2020 were due to the change-over of the Directorship at DCC in 2016 which is beyond UNDP control and hence a rating of Satisfactory is given.

Rating: Satisfactory

Implementing Partner Execution

Federal Ministry of Environment was the joint Implementing Partner of this project. DCC as part of the Ministry of Environment has been active in this project, right from the inception phase of the project as the Implementing Partner for this project. A Project Manager domiciled at DCC provided the day to day management of the project and facilitate interaction and consultations with local experts at Triple E Systems Associates Ltd and line agencies such as Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Communications and Transportation, Work, Women Affairs,

Energy, Foreign Affairs, Finance which constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCC), and among others the Ministry of Tourism, Education and Interior. DCC also provided logistic supports to organize consultation and awareness raising meeting and trainings for key stakeholders.

The delays from GEF fund approval in 2015 to the start of implementation in 2017 and completion on the 31 Aug 2020 were due to the change-over of the Directorship at DCC in 2016 which is beyond UNDP control and hence a rating of Satisfactory is given.

Rating: Satisfactory

Overall Project Implementation/Execution

Based on the analysis above, in author's opinion, the Overall Project Implementation and Execution is Satisfactory (MS).

Rating: Satisfactory

Coordination, and Operational Issues

No significant coordination or operational issues were encountered.

Summary of Ratings:

UNDP Implementation/Oversight	Satisfactory
Implementing Partner Execution	Satisfactory
Overall Project Implementation/Execution:	Satisfactory

7.2.6 Risk Management, including Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

Efforts to mitigate the risks and barriers that were identified in the project document are elaborated below:

i. Limited coordination among relevant institutions: The hiring of a private company rather than individual has generated strong institutional support, timely dissemination of results, and coordination of inputs from the various sector experts. The challenge is how to sustain the momentum that have been created in moving towards the development of the FNC.

ii. Limited implementation experience in DCC: DCC was established in 2012 and is a relatively young unit inside the Federal Ministry of Environment with over 100 personnel to date. Some technical personnel have extensive experience working on issues related to climate change, and DCC have undertaken training for its personnel and were able to facilitate/coordinate the project activities relatively efficiently. But there is a constant need to keep all personnel motivated and remain passionate in their role and own the NC programme to take proactive initiatives.

iii. Sectoral approach: No conflicting interests between sectors were encountered in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures. The general elections in 2015 has created some delay in the implementation but the conclusions and outcomes of the TNC has not been politicized, hence their technical merits remain intact. Project has benefitted from the access to advanced modelling tools and training opportunities offered by UNFCCC experts in Nov 2018 to apply adequate climate models on a regional basis. The Project has been isolated from any political

influence as stakeholders were sensitized on the global nature of climate change issue that know no political boundaries or lineages.

iv. Cost-overruns and a short Implementation period: The Project has to deliver on a significant number of technically challenging studies, which were closely interlinked with each other. There was no evidence of cost overruns but the Project implementation period has to be extended due to delays in project endorsement and appointment of the Directorship of DCC.

v. Data and information: Limited robustness and completeness of GHG emissions and climate data has been a challenge to carry out the different studies that were part of the TNC. Much of the data required were dispersed among different public and private institutions and often difficult to gather. But the DCC and Triple E have been able to coordinate with the relevant institutions to collect the necessary data. In moving forward, there may be a need to have an MOU between DCC and the providers of sectoral data and information.

vi. Financial Management: No major financial management risks were encountered due to UNDP's adequate internal control framework which includes an integrated accounting system, formal written procedures, segregated designated account, and an independent external auditor. UNDP financial rules and procedures were fully adhered to with the support and recruitment of a Financial Assistant to manage the project's financial transactions and processes. Audit findings have provided action plans to address the auditors' recommendations. Furthermore, an appropriate workplan with timeline and concrete deliverables have guided the implementation.

vii. Procurement: No major procurement issues were reported as all corrective measures and protocol were adhered to.

viii. Environmental and Social Safeguards: Based on UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), no environmental and social issues were encountered during the implementation of the TNC project.

ix. PIR reports: No new risks or changes to existing risks were reported on in the annual PIRs.

7.3 Project Results and Impacts

7.3.1 *Progress towards objective and expected outputs and outcomes (*)*

The progress against the objectives and expected outputs and outcomes of the project are presented in details in Table 6 below and are summarized as:

- Overall, the project has achieved the objective for Nigeria to meet its obligation to submit the [TNC to the UNFCCC](#). The TNC was endorsed by the Government and submitted to the UNFCCC in April 2020.
- Great efforts have been made to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the DCC and its partners in the public, private, CSO and academia sectors through various sensitization and awareness workshops and training on IPPC modelling tools (see Annex 9.5 for details).
- Coordination capacity of the DCC to manage the emerging Greenhouse Gas (GHG) data architecture in Nigeria. Over the project implementation period more than 800 (with 150 of those women and youths) have been trained and sensitized on various aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis.
- All outputs have been delivered and incorporated in the TNC report but some outputs (3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 5.1 and 5.2) will need further strengthening under FNC.

- Institutionally, DCC has set up Divisions in charge of: i) GHG data inventory; ii) Mitigation; iii) Vulnerability and Adaptation; iv) Education, Awareness and Outreach; v) Gender; and vi) Climate Finance and it is incumbent upon the Head of each Division to take ownership of the NC. The [DCC portal](#) could be used more actively as a platform by DCC to engage with internal and external stakeholders and to socialize the TNC and other development and climate policies.

Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of Project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Objective: Strengthening of Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC	<p>Capacities of governments and civil society to take informed action on climate change</p> <p>National Adaptive Capacity level</p>	<p>The Government of Nigeria recognizes the potential threats to climate change and has put in place a number of measures that if properly harmonized into a national strategy will further strengthen its national capacity to address the challenges of climate change in the country. It has established the Department of Climate Change to coordinate the implementation of climate changes activities including the development of national policy. Nevertheless, the country still needs to enhance its capacity for adaptation and mitigation as well as generation and dissemination of climate change information for inclusive response.</p>	<p>Skills and tools for climate change modelling and projections, GHG inventories, and analysis of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts.</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of the Department of Climate Change and other relevant institutions.</p> <p>At least 500 people trained in various aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis</p>	<p>- Overall, the project has achieved the objective for Nigeria to meet its obligation to submit the TNC in April 2020 that has been endorsed by UNFCCC.</p> <p>- Institutionally, DCC has set up Divisions in charge of GHG inventory; Vulnerability and Adaptation; Education and Awareness; Gender; and Climate Finance and the Head of each Divisions must own the NCs.</p> <p>- Great efforts have been made to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the public, private, CSO and academia stakeholders through various sensitization and awareness workshops and training on IPPC modelling tools.</p> <p>- Coordination capacity of the DCC to manage the emerging Greenhouse Gas (GHG) data architecture in Nigeria. Over the project implementation period more than 800 (with 120 women and 30 youths) have been trained on various aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse</p>	<p>- But this has been achieved through the reliance on Triple E Systems Associates Ltd and external assurance expert.</p> <p>- It remains to be seen if DCC has built sufficient capacity to develop high quality NC with in-house expertise.</p>

				gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis.	
Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 1: Comprehensive and Updated Report on National Circumstances	Updated database and literature on National Circumstance	National Circumstance as captured in the SNC reflects 2008 information/ data	Comprehensive and detailed report on Biophysical and socio-economic situations; Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels; Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation	- Climate Change Desk Officers at the state level have been set up but ability to collect relevant information need to be improved - Information relevant for describing Nigeria's national circumstances are available either on the public domain, or readily provided by the organizations constituting the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change, which is chaired by the DCC	- The major problem is availability of latest data on practically all socio-economic sectors due to the absence of a proper environment statistical system. - Report of recent emerging issues related to national circumstances need will need to be captured under FNC. - The Figure 1.3 in the TNC will need to be updated under FNC to accurately describe the current national arrangement. - The institutional arrangements are currently under review to strengthen it but it's taking more time than expected as the objective is to gather data at States level and to be aggregated at the Federal level.
Outputs achieved	Output 1.1: Account of National Circumstances with socio-economic and environmental data were prepared and updated to 2014 and capacity to collect relevant information on a regular basis for future NCs needs to be improved. - Analysis of "Business-As-Usual" (BaU) scenario and Low Carbon Development (LCD) scenario modelled using Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) Software were conducted. Draw upon mitigation options from the 1st and 2nd National Communication as well as other non-Annex I countries, as well as various national policy and planning documents, particularly in the energy, agriculture and climate change arenas.				
Outputs outstanding	None				

Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 2: Improved availability and management of GHG data	Sector emissions determined for 4 thematic areas for 2013 (Reference year – 2000).	Emission Inventory completed for base year 2010 and reported for sectors in energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.	Documented inventory of GHG emissions for Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors for the year 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GHG Inventory is fully documented in the TNC. The Four Thematic Sectors: Energy, Waste, IPPU and AFOLU were updated in the TNC. - Inventory of sectors covered Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) with the adoption of 2000 as the base year. The methodology used the Tier 1 emission estimation factor, and a combination of the 1996 guidance and 2006 IPCC software while for the GWP it used the 2nd Assessment Report. - National Inventory Management System was established but sustaining its operation remains a challenge. - Sectoral Working Teams were assembled and trained, but sustaining their commitment will remain a challenge - Improved Inventory estimates but unavailability of more disaggregated data prevented the adoption of higher Tier methods for most of the key categories. Thus, the inventory has been compiled mostly at the Tier 1 level except for the LAND sector where national stock and EFs have been used. The Tier 2 level was applied to the Fugitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biggest challenge is the land sector where land use change data is needed. This is currently being addressed and it will take a few years to clear. - Inventory is still incomplete as many activity areas are not covered due to severe lack of key activity data e.g. AFOLU - The BUR for Nigeria has not been submitted to UNFCCC yet.

				<p>Emissions Category, where Country-specific factors were used for estimating SO2 emissions for the Oil & Natural Gas sub-category.</p> <p>- The reporting year for the TNC was 2016, furthermore recalculations using updated data was carried out for all categories covering the time series 2000-2016.</p>	
Outputs achieved	<p>Output 2.1: National (GHG) Inventory Management System (NIMS) has been established.</p> <p>Output 2.2: The GHG inventory team (Sectoral Working Groups) has been assembled and institutionalized.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tier III methodologies and models for GHG inventory estimates analyzed, selected and validated for relevant sectors. Improved Inventory estimates but unavailability of more disaggregated data prevented the adoption of higher Tier methods for most of the key categories. Thus, the inventory has been compiled mostly at the Tier I level except for the LAND sector where national stock and EFs have been used. Additionally, the Tier II level was applied to the Fugitive Emissions Category, where Country-specific factors were used for estimating SO2 emissions for the Oil & Natural Gas sub-category.</p> <p>Output 2.4: Improved National GHG inventory database. Availability of disaggregated AD is the stumbling block as well as capacity of national experts in developing country-specific emission factors. There is also the limited capacity of data providers to provide relevant data due to limited understanding of required data for ex-ant and ex-post GHG emissions calculations. The capacity building programme has started and will be intensified under CBIT.</p> <p>Output 2.5: Documented inventory of GHG emissions have been document for some sectors.</p> <p>Output 2.6: National inventory of anthropogenic GHG by sources and removals by sinks completed for 2016. The reporting year for the TNC was actually 2016, furthermore recalculations using updated data was carried out for all categories covering the time series 2000-2016.</p> <p>Output 2.7: GHG inventory finalized and archived.</p> <p>- For Output 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, although the TNC delivered improved National GHG inventory database, estimations for additional categories not covered in the SNC and applied Tier 2 to a couple of categories, a number of sources were not estimated due to lack of activity data especially in the IPPU and Waste sectors. These will need to be carried out under FNC.</p>				
Outputs outstanding	<p>- It is expected that the ongoing EU-funded Nigerian Climate Change Response Program (NCCRP) will enhance completeness of the National GHG inventory especially as the project is focused on establishing and institutionalizing a robust MRV framework for Nigeria's inventory management, rigorous data gathering and GHG estimation for the Energy and Waste Sectors, as well as establishing a data archiving system for the country, etc.</p>				

Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 3. Improved availability and management of mitigation strategies	Appropriate mitigation strategies determined for various sectors.	Studies on mitigation potential in the main economic and GHG-emitting sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste), with identified priority mitigation measures.	<p>Reports of the mitigation measures and options for the country's low carbon sustainable development in various sectors compiled and archived for regular updating</p> <p>Mitigation strategies for various sectors available at national and state levels.</p>	<p>- Report on Mitigation measures have been captured in Nigeria's NDC and formed part of the report of the mitigation strategies in the Third National Communication. The NAMA framework is evolving and will complement every other mitigation response.</p> <p>- Same sectors were used as in for the GHG emissions although emphasis was laid on key category sectors. LEAP methodology was used with 2015 as base year and projection made till 2035. Business as usual (BAU); Low carbon development scenarios analyses were also carried out using available national policies, demographic data and national renewable energy targets as variables for making projections</p> <p>- Mitigation strategies and action has been fully captured and reviewed and subjected to quality assurance and validated.</p> <p>- The mitigation assessment was completed up to the 2035time horizon with 2016 data from the latest inventory for evaluating various mitigation measures within the Low Emissions Development (LED) strategy of the country.</p> <p>- The sectoral mitigation measures report and options were used as</p>	<p>- Need to establish an Institutional Framework for MRV under FNC.</p> <p>- Mitigation assessment can be improved to include other activity areas e.g. AFOLU. This has been constrained due to lack of data and capacity of the Sectoral Working Group.</p> <p>- Once this is completed, then TNA can be completed for each and every action.</p> <p>- Institutional capacity still to be strengthened to meet reporting requirements</p>

				baseline into the ongoing 2050 Pathways Long- Term Strategies for Low Emission Development for Nigeria.	
Outputs achieved	<p>Output 3.1: National climate change mitigation policies has been assessed and analyzed.</p> <p>Output 3.2: GHG emission scenarios for Nigeria covering the period 2015-2050 in place has been updated. It is expected that the ongoing review of Nigeria's NDC scenarios will cover the period of 2015-2050.</p> <p>Output 3.3: Mitigation options for Nigeria have been identified and prioritized for energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, transportation sectors as well as commercial and residential buildings.</p> <p>Output 3.4: Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) for various sectors and at national and state level identified and assessed but not developed.</p> <p>Output 3.7: Relevant GHG emission reduction technologies and their potentials were covered in the TNC.</p>				
Outputs outstanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output 3.5: Report were not done on the gap analysis and constraints on (i) access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, (ii) financial assistance needed for technology transfer and capacity development, (iii) investment requirements for mitigation measures based on national and state climate change action plans. - Output 3.6: Technology needs assessment (TNA) reports for different sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure, building etc) was not carried out under the TNC. The Climate Technology Center & Network (CTCN) through the UNIDO in collaboration with MoE and Federal Ministry of Science and Technology is currently providing technical guidance and support to Nigeria for conducting a comprehensive adaptation and mitigation Technology Needs Assessment for the country's NDC & SDGs priority sectors. This CTCN project will also deliver a Technology Action Plan, identify sources of funding and build institutional capacity on the TNA process, methodologies and quality control. - Output 3.8: National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation was not carried out but will be covered under the CTCN project. - Output 3.9: Institutional capacity to monitor technology transfer needs and national R&D programmes has not be fully strengthened. - These will be further carried in FNC with a proposed GEF funding of USD 2,783,105. 				
Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations

<p>Outcome 4: Enhanced national capacity for climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation for gender responsive initiatives.</p>	<p>Climate change projections; Gender-sensitive vulnerability, impacts and adaptation assessments completed in the various sectors.</p>	<p>Warmer climate conditions assessed; vulnerability and impact assessment conducted for a few sectors in the 2nd communication processes.</p>	<p>Report on the gap analysis and constraints on access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, finance and investment requirements developed.</p> <p>Climate variability maps and updated climate scenarios available at national and state levels</p> <p>Impacts and vulnerability assessment reports for different regions and sectors available.</p> <p>Nationally approved implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors</p>	<p>- Nationally approved implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport) for risk reduction were developed.</p> <p>- Climate, Climate Trends, and Climate Change Scenarios and Climate Impact and Vulnerability from the Second National Communication were updated, including the historical Temperature and Rainfall Data Analysis,</p> <p>- Synthesized and Structured Sectoral Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Categorized near and long-term climate vulnerability priorities of Nigeria focused on key sectors; (Agriculture, Water Resources, Health, Ecology / Forestry, Coastal Area).</p> <p>- The Global climate models were used and covered gender dimensions with data from secondary sources (Federal Ministry of Women Affairs) and agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport.</p> <p>- Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments for the main socio-economic sectors, namely the gender-sensitive ones such as agriculture and food security, health updated in light to the new climate change scenarios were developed.</p>	<p>- Most of the outputs are based on international studies or IPCC and some are partially outdated.</p> <p>- Though all outputs have been delivered, most of these are at national level which makes them difficult to apply at States' level.</p> <p>- Data for FNC should be localized (State level assessments) based on local studies as far as possible for more precision. This will help develop demand driven adaptation strategies with the appropriate technologies for meeting the needs of the local recipients.</p>
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			(e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport) for risk reduction in place		
Outputs achieved	<p>Output 4.1: Improved climate models applied to profile climate variability at national and state levels. A high-resolution (30 seconds i.e. ~ 1km) multi-model ensembles dynamic downscaling analysis of 11 Global Circulation Models (GCMs) of the 5th Phase the Coupled Model Inter-comparison project (CMIP5) models indicated an increase in temperature and precipitation across the country.</p> <p>Output 4.2: Climate variability maps at national and state levels for Nigeria were developed.</p> <p>Outputs 4.3: Climate scenarios at national and state levels using Multiple Global Climate Models (GCM) / Regional Climate Models (RCMs) and climate change parameters were updated under the TNC. Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and RCP8.5 were used, and the climate scenarios for 2050 and 2070 were simulated.</p> <p>Output 4.4: Climate change impacts and vulnerability on the agriculture, water resources, health and infrastructure for different regions in Nigeria were prepared.</p> <p>Output 4.5: No detail local level (i.e vulnerability by States) assessments were prepared but national level temperature and precipitation projections were developed with implications for local level reflected in the TNC report.</p> <p>Output 4.6: Spatial vulnerability profiles for priority regions in GIS format at local level based on vulnerability indices were developed</p> <p>Output 4.7: National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) were used to increase awareness on climate change adaptation imperative among various stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 4.8: Gender-sensitive climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment etc.) were conducted.</p>				
Outputs outstanding	None				
Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 5: Enhanced awareness and sensitization of the public on	Incorporation of climate change issues in educational curriculum	Level of awareness about climate change is still at low ebb.	Improved information dissemination system on climate change	- Partnership with social, electronic and print media has been strengthened from the ongoing consultations and regional workshops. This has induced the formation of a technical working	- Current efforts to strengthen the MRV framework has focused on improving the Inventory Management System, Stakeholders' engagement, data availability and archiving, for the

climate change issues	<p>Number of institutions offering climate change programmes</p> <p>Range of climate change information on mass media</p> <p>Number of professional and civil society organisations involved in climate changes activities</p>	<p>Poor understanding of climate change issues is leading to inadequate response by majority of Nigerian whose means of livelihood are vulnerable to climate change</p>	<p>Increased participation of relevant stakeholders in addressing climate change challenge</p> <p>Climate change issues entrenched in educational system at all levels</p>	<p>group on Media and Outreach. Professional bodies and CSOs across Nigeria are now aware of climate change issues and developing projects in partnership with the Ministry.</p> <p>- A focused dialogues were held with the Federal Ministry of Education and the National Universities Commission to deliberate on review of school curriculum</p> <p>- The planned session with the University Commission was very successful with resolutions to invite the Department of Climate Change as members of the curriculum review / development committee. The awareness of climate change issues has continued to grow among policy makers (50), private sectors (60) and the public with the sub national sensitization workshops for civil society organizations (70). Women (30) Youths (120) and youth groups have also been consulted as part of the overall strategies towards deploying social media / innovation on data gathering / analysis for climate change</p>	<p>overall TNC reporting. Institutionalizing reporting for future NC reporting requirements needs to be improved. For example, Research & Systematic Observation, Education and Public Awareness. These chapters are not currently being driven by the Ministries and Agencies as indicated in the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change.</p> <p>- All this are due to the fact that all reports up to now have been outsourced which was fit for reporting and explains this serious lack of capacity. This is no longer the case now with the more stringent standard, frequency and transparency of reports. Thus the endeavour is to transit from outsourcing to inhouse production while building capacity to develop demand driven evidence and scenarios rather than through top down supply push.</p>
Outputs achieved	<p>Output 5.3: Report on mainstreaming gender into climate change response in Nigeria were prepared. But should social inclusion (disadvantaged, disabled and marginalized groups) be included.</p> <p>Output 5.4: Although conscious efforts have been made by the DCC to create a national structure and process to institutionalize the preparation of national communications in a sustainable manner, the structure remains not in function due to serious lack of capacity as the DCC portal remain empty and not updated.</p>				

	<p>Output 5.5: Financial and technical support for the national communication process exist but it remains to be seen if DCC could develop in-house NC and whether external support is still needed.</p> <p>Output 5.6: Information dissemination system on climate change through the use of mass media, social media, workshops, seminars, training and extension services and publications has been established but keeping up the momentum will remain a constant challenge.</p> <p>Output 5.7: Increased participation of relevant stakeholders (including gender considerations) in the preparation of the national communications. Relevant stakeholder's participation including gender consideration has increased compared to the past.</p>				
Outputs outstanding	<p>Output 5.1: Assessment report indicating needs (technical and financial) for adequate national research and observation network in Nigeria were not developed. There are isolated actions and it has been difficult for the Consultants to gather the required information for inclusion in the report.</p> <p>- Output 5.2: Action plan identifying possible sources of financial and technical support for research and systematic observations were not done.</p>				
Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 6: Compilation, Drafting, Production & Dissemination, processing for acceptance as national report.	Approved TNC	Both 1st and 2nd National Communication documents have been finalized, received national endorsement and are available on the Website of the UNFCCC Secretariat	<p>TNC validated, formalized and published as a national document</p> <p>Document launch</p>	<p>The TNC was submitted to the UNFCCC in April 2020 and has been published on its website: https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need for DCC to socialize the TNC through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing policies, plans, strategies and programs - Raising awareness among stakeholders and increase political buy-in - Enhance capacity of sectoral experts so they can better plan and implement low emission and climate resilient actions Improved access to support by informing international communities of constraints, gaps and support needed
Outputs achieved	The TNC was submitted in April 2020 and has been endorsed by UNFCCC				

Outputs outstanding	None				
Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 7: Enhanced institutional and analytical capacity for a responsive climate change governance structure	Timely national communications and other reports to the UNFCCC	<p>Department of Climate Change established, but analytical capacity of staff remains weak</p> <p>No capacity assessment of CSOs involved in Climate Change issues</p> <p>Strategic action plan for the Department of Climate Change developed, but yet to be implemented.</p>	<p>Strengthened and pro-active Department of Climate Change</p> <p>Functional inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change</p> <p>Strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs</p>	<p>- The DCC has made progress on capacity development of staff and has good understanding on the roles and responsibilities and expected actions.</p> <p>- The IMCC is supportive in harnessing and harmonizing strategies and plans towards Climate Change activities in the country.</p> <p>- The Advocacy capacity of the DCC has been strengthened with the series of training and exposure the staff.</p> <p>- Institution and analytical capacity DCC and its partners (Technical Working Groups, Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector) have somewhat been enhanced.</p> <p>• The establishment of a cross sectoral data calculation / analytic team has benefited immensely from past institutional and analytical capacities built over the years and a more influential Department of Climate change enhanced leadership. This is already significantly contributing to the national capacities for the</p>	<p>- The challenge is how to sustain the momentum that have been created and to continue to improve the analytical skills and institutionalize the NC reporting e.g. appointing an ICT Team to update, edit and manage the content of the DCC portal where many web pages are still being left empty.</p> <p>- Part of ongoing efforts is to strengthen the participation of the civil society in national climate action and the commissioning of the Centre for Climate Change & Development, Alex Ekwueme University, WRI to build stakeholder's engagement on the review of Nigeria's NDC.</p> <p>- The project was planned to raise public and stakeholders's awareness and stimulate engagement of the wider public in the NDC revision process. This strategy could serve as a model for future NC reporting projects.</p> <p>- CBIT will help to move the process. The basics are being looked into, namely human resources, etc at the Federal and</p>

				successful NDC implementation and monitoring with expertise drawn from all sectors including the Private sector / Inter ministerial committee on climate change, Academia and State actors who had been engaged in the TNC process. CSOs have also taken up stronger advocative roles with regards to climate change issues and the monitoring of GHGs in compliance to the Paris Agreement.	State level. First the experts will be trained for doing inventories and mitigation assessments to meet the BTRs and PA transparency requirements. - In parallel the MRVs for inventory and mitigation will be developed.
Outputs achieved	<p>Output 7.1: Capacity gaps at the national and state levels for enhanced climate change knowledge and awareness were identified and prepared.</p> <p>Output 7.2: Needs assessment reports for technical, financial, and institutional strengthening were produced but focused has centered on technology transfer with more emphasis given to improving the financial and business literacy of DCC and its partners.</p> <p>Output 7.3: Climate change governance structure has continued to be strengthened at the national and state levels with the establishment of Climate Change Desk Offices. The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) through the DCC have generated and shared with all States in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria a 'Guidance Note' on climate change.</p> <p>Output 7.4: Framework for a National Climate Change Programme is being improved with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change being coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Environment. But these improvements were not properly captured in the National Circumstances chapter of the TNC.</p> <p>Output 7.5: Civil Society Organization network at the national level for climate change advocacy were somewhat strengthened but their contributions must be continued to be valued in the development of a demand driven FNC to meet the needs of the recipients.</p>				
Outputs outstanding	None				
Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of project target level	End of project status	Outstanding targets and recommendations
Outcome 8: Monitoring & Evaluation	Effective monitoring of project implementation	Weak monitoring resulting in poor project implementation.	Functional M&E system in the Department of Climate Change	M and E at DCC could be improved further to understand how to monitor the deliverables and targets in a timely manner using the project results log frame as guide.	A robust M and E strategy based on the sound result logframe will need to developed for FNC to reduce delays and non-delivery of outputs and inform on adaptive management

The evaluator's rating for this category is Satisfactory (S) as the high number of the outputs and outcomes have been delivered albeit with delays as elaborated in the Table 6 above.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

7.3.2 Relevance (*)

According to the UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects Guideline, relevance is defined as “the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries’ requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners’ and donors’ policies”. The project was well-aligned with UNDP and GEF strategic priorities and programming guidelines.

For example, this project aims to address an area of growing national importance for Nigeria viz. Climate Change. UNDP Nigeria assistance to national climate change effort within UNDAF 2014 - 2017 recognizes an increase in the country’s vulnerability to climatic changes and identifies that sustainable funding is critical to addressing the challenges effectively.

UNDAF also emphasises the need for Nigeria to increase the use of energy from renewable sources to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel and thereby contribute to GHG reduction. The UNDAF has highlighted as a priority the need to improve the climate change governance in the country with emphasis on strengthening the institutional and technical capacities. The TNC project includes support for additional more detailed assessments of institutional and technical capacities as well as focus on vulnerability and adaptation within priority development sectors.

“Choosing the Right Influencing Models” is one of the strategic priorities defined under GEF2020 Strategy published in 2014. Various models are defined under this strategic priority such as:

- Transforming policy and regulatory environments
- Strengthening institutional capacity and decision making processes
- Convening multi-stakeholder alliances

The current project being evaluated was well aligned with all the influencing models shown above, which showed that the project is Relevant to the GEF Strategic and UNDP Priorities.

The project design reflects actual needs at National level. Nigeria need to meet the requirements of UNFCCC by achieving National Communications reflecting updates of climate change current status and it projections, it implications on the economy the livelihood of the local communities, National policies and institutional preparedness and efforts to adapt and mitigate the climate change negative sequences. Nigeria was not able to meet such requirements because of lacking capacities and institutional framework to collect, manage, analyses the data. Related National policies need to be reviewed and updated, quality R&D are to explore possible mitigation and adaptation measure and investigate its applicability in the local context. All this would require capacity building of National institutions to ensure their ability of meeting the required actions at data collection and reporting level as well as designing responsive policies and programs. The program design has rightfully reflected the needs at National levels.

The outcome structure has properly reflected areas of intervention that were urgently needed. However, the project design could have considered time sequence of implementing activities as success factor to achieve the outcome. The project could have started with assessing the gaps in capacities, institutional framework as well as the policies gaps as starting point. The second phase can be planning and implementing a capacity building program at all levels including training, improvement of related policies and development of National Institutional framework. The third and last phase then is to assign National Institutions “through the National Institutional framework” produce TNC. The project design has put almost all outcomes of the project based on the outline of TNC report. This reflects the dominance of achieving TNC report as the major outcome of the project. Outcome 7 was the only outcome that was not based on the outline of the report. However, the overall outcome was not observed as TNC and almost all associated analytical work was outsourced through contracting Triple E Systems Associates Ltd to achieve the report. Some of the capacity from

Triple E Systems Associates Ltd had been transferred to DCC and these capacities will be utilized to develop the FNC.

The evaluator's rating for this category is Highly Satisfactory (HS).

Rating: Highly Satisfactory (HS)

7.3.3 Effectiveness (*)

The Guideline for TE defines effectiveness as the extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved.

As shown in Table 6, the project has been effective in delivering the objective and most of the outputs of the project despite of the delays in the execution and completion of the project. The TNC has been prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC on the 18th of April 2020. A live copy of the report is available to download on the UNFCCC website. The technical and institutional capacity of DCC and its partners have been strengthened through various training workshops by experts from UNFCCC and Triple E Systems Associates Ltd. Stakeholder engagement mechanism has been open, fair, transparent and inclusive to ensure that issues faced by gender has been addressed and human rights-based approach were incorporated in the design and implementation of the intervention. The project has contributed to gender equality and equity, the empowerment of women and a human rights-based approach where the views and concerns of women or marginalized population have been captured and reflected with regards to access to gender disaggregated data; access to gender responsive technical skills/knowledge, technologies, financial products and services and climate and market information and advisories for climate vulnerable women to make risk-informed decisions.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

7.3.4 Efficiency (*)

About 97% of the fund has been disbursed at the close of the project as presented in Table 5 above. The project was under implementation since Oct 2015 and the actual GEF expenditures by year are: 2016 - 188,366.66; 2017 - 451,148.01; 2018 - 506,655.38; 2019 - 649,592.45 and 2020: 28,450.00 being committed. UNDP and DCC has been efficient and economical use of financial and human resources and strategic allocation of resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) to achieve outputs. The project management structure as outlined in the project document has been deployed efficiently in generating the expected results. Unfortunately, the project has to be extended due to delays caused by the changing over of the Directorship at DCC and the Presidential and governors' elections which was beyond the control of the project management. Every efforts were made to avoid such extension of the project: constant follow up by project team with DCC on the appointment of the new Directorship; commencement of activities that are not affected by the delays of the appointment; taking proactive decisions and adaptive management to mitigate implementation delays.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

7.3.5 Overall Project Outcome (*)

This category is related to the ratings for the three previous categories i.e. Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency, of which, according to the GEF Guidelines, relevance and effectiveness are critical.

The summary rating table with Overall Project Outcome rating is shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Overall Project Outcome Rating

Assessment of Outcomes	Ratings
Relevance	Highly Satisfactory
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Efficiency	Satisfactory
Overall Project Outcome	Satisfactory

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

7.3.6 Sustainability*

The GEF Guidelines mandate that every terminal evaluation should assess “the likelihood of sustainability of outcomes at project termination, and provide a rating for this” at a minimum. Sustainability, in this context is defined as continuation or likely continuation of positive effects of a project after it has ended. In addition, the definition of Sustainability also encompasses the project’s potential for scale-up and/or replication. The TOR for this assignment has provided four areas for considering risks to sustainability, and requires the evaluators to evaluate and rate them individually. The following sections present the evaluator’s assessment of sustainability for each category.

Financial sustainability

Risks to Financial sustainability can be considered as low as the Nigerian government has set up the DCC under the annual recurrent budget of the FMoE and has over 100 staffs with 5 divisions to address the Climate Change challenges. The government showed a willingness to assign sufficient financial resources to equip DCC to continue and build on the achievements of this project to develop future high quality NCs, supported with accurate and reliable inventory data for making informed decisions on climate actions. In order to create a level playing to attract private sector investment and resources, it is crucial to have accurate, timely and reliable baseline data and present and future climate scenarios for making informed and sound investment decisions to reduce and mitigate project and delivery risks. There is also the continuous availability of GEF funds to support non-Annex I countries in meeting their reporting obligations and prepare future NC and BUR reports.

The rating of the financial sustainability is Likely (L).

Rating:

Likely

Socio-political Sustainability

Given the nature of this project, this project has a minimal risk related to social political sustainability. This is mainly because the development of NCs is not carried out in the field and local communities are not directly involved in the project. Therefore, the rating for Socio-political sustainability for this project is Likely (L). CSO has been sensitized and DCC will continue to engage and support CSO in the planning and design of demand driven NC that can meet the needs of the recipients. This is particularly relevant as Nigeria strives to develop green and climate resilient post Covid-19 recovery policies and plans to green up the economy and strengthen resiliency of the community.

Rating:**Likely***Institutional Framework and Governance*

This project has undertaken significant amount of work on developing or strengthening institutional frameworks, particularly related to government institutions and agencies. For example, as part of this project, Climate Change Desk Offices have been established at the subnational level to enable sustainable collection of information at the state level, among other functions. The Federal Ministry of Environment through the DCC have generated and shared with all States in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria a 'Guidance Note' on climate change to apprise states on aspects relating to climate change, the gaps/challenges and ways to tackle such challenges. This is likely to assist in sustainability of institutional framework and governance related to Climate Change. DCC has set up Divisions in charge of GHG inventory; Vulnerability and Adaptation; Education and Awareness; Gender; and Climate Finance. A series of Capacity Building Training on GHG inventory, reporting, documentation, archiving and management have been carried out as part of this project. This has assisted in the improvement of the National GHG Inventory database as a result.

The positive momentum generated by this project will help to convince and generate strong buy in from government to continue to support DCC and its partners to develop future high-quality NC to meet the UNFCCC requirements. The baseline data within the TNC will be used to calculate project ex-ante and ex-post GHG emission reductions and their associated abatement costs and these will enable lawmakers and policymakers to make informed decisions and assess the opportunity cost of climate inactions.

Based on above, the rating for Institutional Framework and Governance is Likely (L).

Rating:**Likely***Environmental Sustainability*

Given this project does not involve any physical activities, Environmental Sustainability is not an issue for this type of project. Therefore, the Environmental Sustainability for this project is Likely (L).

Rating:**Likely***Overall Likelihood*

Most of the sustainability aspects of this project is positive (Likely). Given that finance is one of the key aspects of any future commitment and new projects, the evaluator judges the overall likelihood of sustainability for this project as Likely (L).

Rating:**Likely**

Sustainability

Rating

Financial resources	Likely
Socio-political	Likely
Institutional framework and governance	Likely
Environmental	Likely
Overall Likelihood of Sustainability	Likely

7.3.7 Country ownership

For the evaluation of the Country Ownership of the project, the GEF Guide for Terminal Evaluations defines Country Ownership as “Relevance of the project to national development and environmental agendas, recipient country commitment, and regional and international agreements where applicable”.

This project has country ownership from the start to finish, mainly because of the nature of the project. UNDP assistance has been provided to produce the TNC, which is a document as part of Nigeria’s commitment to working with the global community in tackling Climate Change.

Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment is the main stakeholder in this project as it is responsible for coordinating climate change activities for sustainable development in the country as the Designated National Authority (DNA). Several government departments were involved in the project – right from the conception phase of the project.

One of the commitments shown by the government in this project is to involve the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) as a key partner. IMCCC is a newly established committee which is being assisted by this project. Ownership of the Government is also evidenced by the commitment to co-finance this project through in-kind staff support.

7.3.8 Gender equality and women’s empowerment

The ProDoc devotes considerable attention to gender issues as regards the component I i.e. Nigeria’s National Circumstances. According to the ProDoc the focus will be the collection of gender disaggregated data in order to identify gender specific gaps and impacts, develop strategies to address these gaps, allocating resources to implement the strategies, monitoring the implementation and holding actors accountable for appropriate gender mainstreaming in the national response to the challenge of climate change. In particular, gender-sensitive approaches and tools, including good practices for the application of these approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change will be used to determine the differential impact that climate change conditions and initiatives have on women and girls, and men and boys.

During the implementation, several components had gender sensitive outputs. For example, the project identified the respective sources of up-to-date biophysical and socio-economic gender sensitive and disaggregated information related to Comprehensive and Updated Report on National Circumstances – component 1. Moreover, gender aspect of climate change adaptation is incorporated into the TNC.

7.3.9 Cross-cutting Issues

This project contributes to a number of cross cutting issues including improved governance, climate change mitigation and adaptation and capacity development, to name a few.

One of the key aspects of this project was improved governance. This project helped establish Climate Change Desk Offices at the subnational level to enable sustainable collection of information at the state level. This will clearly improve the governance, particularly related to Climate Change. In addition, the IMCCC was strengthened under this project.

In addition, multitude of capacity building activities were carried out under this project. These capacity building activities also helped in strengthening governance. For example, “Training

Workshop on Capacity Building for National Reporting on the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Mitigation Components of the Biennial Update Reports (BUR) is a useful training for the newly formed Desk Officers and other government agency staff.

7.3.10 GEF Additionality

The use of the data and information contained within the TNC report by prospective project proponents to develop and scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions in Nigeria will contribute directly and indirectly to the reduction of local and national GHG emissions and pollutions whilst seeking to develop resilient economy and community to tackle the twin challenges of climate risks and Covid-19 pandemic health risks. The use of GEF resources to develop high quality TNC could help to enhance the policy, regulatory, institutional, technical, financial, business, social capacities and literacy of the key stakeholders and help to create demand driven climate-resilient development solutions and policies in driving towards a low carbon and resilient Nigeria.

7.3.11 Catalytic/Replication Effect

This project is in some sense unique as it had a very special and definitive outcome – the Third National Communication. UNDP has helped the Nigerian government in the past to produce earlier National Communications. This project will definitely assist the Nigerian Government to produce future National Communications. Therefore, the replication effect of this project is substantial.

7.3.12 Progress to Impact

Impact

In evaluating the Impact of the project, the GEF Guide for Terminal Evaluation suggests that the key findings that should be brought out in evaluations should include whether the project has demonstrated verifiable improvements in ecological status, verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and that progress is being made towards achievement of stress reduction and/or ecological improvement.

There is not enough data available at this stage to categorically demonstrate the improvement in ecological status as a direct result of the project given the long-term nature of the impact that this project is expected to achieve. However, as mentioned in earlier sections, there are concrete outputs from this project that will lead to these ecological changes – changes that are already taking place and will take place in the future. A relevant impact study should be carried out in order to measure and verify these ecological changes.

It is imperative for the quality and accuracy of the baseline data and evidence to be continually improved and upgraded in order to avoid the danger of the TNC ‘sitting on the shelf gathering dust.’ High quality NC with accurate data will enable project proponents to design, develop and implement high quality proposal to shift the paradigm of transforming development, climate and health (Covid-19) challenges into tangible investment to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions to provide long term co-benefits and impact for all citizens in Nigeria.

8 Main Findings, Conclusions, Lessons and Recommendations

8.1 Main Findings

PROJECT DESIGN (Relevance):

The TNC project is well aligned with the GEF and UNDP focal area and priorities as well as national development (SDG) and climate policies and priorities (NDC, NAMA, NAP).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Effectiveness):

According to the feedback from the respondents, the objective of the TNC project to ***“Strengthen Nigeria’s technical and institutional capacity to enable her to respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet her obligations under the UNFCCC”*** has been achieved.

This will enable Nigeria to prepare improved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, enhanced technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation, and functional, as well as sustained institutional capacity for developing future national communications.

GEF resources has supported Nigeria to:

- improve the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by adopting the most recent IPCC procedures for GHG Inventory;
- generate reliable climate projections at country level using multiple climate models;
- provide improved assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at regional level taking into consideration the different ecological zones;
- improve spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and ecological regions;
- enhance strategic frameworks for mainstreaming adaptation into national and state developmental programmes;
- develop strategies for effective estimate of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes; and
- strengthen institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of National Communications and other new requirements under the UNFCCC.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Efficiency):

The project has been implemented efficiently and project funds were well managed, in-line with international and national norms and standards. Stakeholder engagement mechanism has open, fair, transparent and inclusive and has generated strong ownership with good coordination and cooperation between DCC and internal and external stakeholders. Activities were carried out on a timely manner and according to work plans although the M and E could be improved further.

PROJECT Sustainability:

Overall, there is strong likelihood of financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental sustainability and no particular risks were encountered that could threaten the sustainability of the long-term project results. DCC is committed to take the lead to develop the FNC with in-house expertise though some external support will still be needed. New GEF funding is being secured to develop the FNC and to deliver on some of the outputs that have not been completed under TNC. Great awareness has been generated in this project and the momentum generated from the public, private, CSO and academia stakeholders will be critical in developing a successful FNC.

PROJECT IMPACT:

There is some indication that the project has contributed to and enabled progress toward improving baseline inventory management and analysis. The TNC will be utilized by project proponent to design high quality proposals to access climate finance to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solution to achieve the development and climate goals and targets in Nigeria.

8.2 Conclusions

Based on the evaluation conducted and main findings presented above, the following conclusions are drawn.

8.2.1 General Conclusions

- The project has achieved satisfactory results with the submission of the TNC in April 2020 and has been endorsed by UNFCCC even though there were some aspects of the project that could be further improved.
- Overall, the project has been effective in overcoming some of the technical and institutional barriers faced by DCC and its partners in the development of the TNC albeit with some delays and through the support of a national Nigeria company, Triple E Systems Associates Ltd.
- Capacity at DCC and its partners has somewhat been strengthened but it remains to be seen whether DCC is in a better position to develop the FNC with in-house expertise.

8.2.2 Project Design / Formulation

- Overall, the project was well designed but the M and E plan could be improved significantly.
- The M and E plan was well designed but their implementation needs significant improvement so that PIR reports must give an update on the status and progress of each outputs. No reporting was made on outputs that were not lagging behind or not delivered thus making it more difficult to deploy adaptive management.
- **Relevance:** The project is deemed as **highly relevant** and **well aligned** with i) national development (SDG) and climate policy and strategies (NDC, NAP, NAMA); and ii) UNDP's country programme for Nigeria to scale up adaptation and mitigation solutions.
- As such there is **strong country ownership** of the project at the national and state levels.

8.2.3 Project Implementation

- The project management unit at DCC has shown some flexibility and exercise some degree of adaptive management in making changes if and when necessary to do so in order to keep the project up to date and capable of producing the desired outputs as envisaged originally.
- Partnership arrangements have been defined reasonably well in the project document and these arrangements were executed well within the project.
- **M and E plan and execution:** The M and E plan and implementation has been deemed as moderately satisfactory. No indicators or targets were included at the medium-term outcome (5 years after project has ended) and impact levels (10 years after project has ended) thus making it difficult to assess the medium and long term impact of the project.

8.2.4 Project results

- As elaborated in great details in Table 6, a high number of the outcomes and outputs have been delivered but some outputs will need to be strengthened and these could be done under FNC.

- **Efficiency:** The project has been deemed as **efficient** in the disbursement of fund although there were some delays in the execution and completion of the project due to change over in Directorship at DCC and Presidential and governor's elections.
- To date a total of **USD 1,795,762.40** has been disbursed (97%) as presented in Table 5.
- **Effectiveness:** The effectiveness of the project has been deemed as **satisfactory** in achieving the objective and delivered the majority of the outputs of the project (see Table 6):
- **Sustainability:** The project has taken steps to mitigate the risks that could threaten the sustainability of the TNC in Nigeria:
 - **Policy and institutional risk:** The positive momentum generated by this project will help to convince and generate strong buy in from government to continue to support DCC and its partners to develop future high quality NC to meet the UNFCCC requirements. The baseline data within the TNC will be used to calculate project ex-ante and ex-post GHG emission reductions and their associated abatement costs and these will enable lawmakers and policymakers to make informed decisions and assess the opportunity cost of climate inactions.
 - **Technical risk:** The technical capacity of DCC and its partners will need to be continually enhanced and equipped with the latest analytical and decision-making tools to design and develop demand driven NC to improve upon delivery and quality services. The capability at DCC will need to be continually be strengthened to use the baseline data to calculate project ex-ante and ex-post GHG emission reductions and their associated abatement costs and hence the opportunity cost of climate inactions.
 - **Financial risk:** The government will continue to allocate sufficient recurrent budget to support DCC to develop high quality NC supported with accurate and reliable inventory data for making informed decisions on climate actions. In order to create a level playing to attract private sector investment and resources, it is crucial to have accurate, timely and reliable baseline data and present and future climate scenarios for making informed and sound investment decisions to reduce and mitigate project and delivery risks.
 - **Social risk:** CSO has been sensitized and DCC will continue to engage and support CSO in the planning and design of demand driven NC that can meet the needs of the recipients. This is particularly relevant as Nigeria strives to develop green and climate resilient post Covid-19 recovery policies and plans to green up the economy and strengthen resiliency of the community.
- **Impact:** It is imperative for the quality and accuracy of the baseline data and evidence to be continually improved and upgraded in order to avoid the danger of the TNC 'sitting on the shelf gathering dust,' High quality NC with accurate data will enable project proponents to design, develop and implement high quality proposal to shift the paradigm of transforming development, climate and health (Covid-19) challenges into tangible investment to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions to provide long term co-benefits and impact for all citizens in Nigeria.

8.3 Lessons Learned

Based on national and international lessons learnt, NC preparation will rest upon key success factors under three themes:

1. A clear motivation and passion. DCC and its external partners need to be aware of the need to develop high quality and demand driven NCs based on accurate and reliable data and be continued to be inspired and motivated to support this effort. This means that the case for NC must be presented in their terms and speak to their priorities and needs to generate strong buy and ownership.

2. Enabling conditions in place. An effective and relevant structure and institutional framework needs to be in place for DCC to create a favourable context to engage with public, private, CSO and academia partners to own and contribute proactively in the development of high quality NC. Creating sectoral working groups based on membership from the public, private, CSO and academia stakeholder on the permanent basis rather than ad hoc 'start and stop' basis will enable DCC to engage with these stakeholders on a long-term basis. For example, appointing dedicated ICT experts to manage the DCC web portal to engage with internal and external on a permanent basis as a Community of Practice to exchange ideas, lessons learned, data and information. There is recognition that the government is not solely responsible for achievement of development goals. All sectors of society have the right and the responsibility to act in a concerted manner. Emphasis should continue to be placed on the active participation by the civil society in general, including NGOs and the private sector, towards enabling Nigeria to have a strengthened and responsive approach to the challenge of climate change.

3. Capacity and resources for sustained implementation. Long term embedded capacity development programme (not ad hoc training and one-off project) and resources need to exist at DCC and be mobilized to implement NCs development on a sustained basis on the ground.

8.4 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusions and lessons learned, the following recommendations are offered. Specific recommendations to improve each output and outcome have already been explained in Table 6 above.

Rec #	TE Recommendation	Entity Responsible	Time frame
A	Category 1: Policy, regulatory and institutional		
A.1	Although great efforts have been made by DCC to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the DCC and the various key partners, sustaining the efforts, momentum and commitments generated will require continual leadership at the national and state level in order for DCC to be able to deliver high quality reporting supplied with high quality baseline inventory data provided by key sectoral partners.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021
A.2	All outputs have been delivered and incorporated in the TNC report. Some outputs (3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 5.1 and 5.2) will need further strengthening under FNC that is being prepared and planned for submission to the GEFSec for 2021 June Work Program. The total financing to be requested, including Agency fees is USD 3,047,500.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021, Urgent.
A.3	Capacity of Climate Change Desk officers will need further strengthening so that data for FNC could be localized (State level	FGON, DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021

	assessments) based on local studies as far as possible for more precision. This will help develop demand driven adaptation strategies with the appropriate technologies for meeting the needs of the local recipients.		
B	Category 2: Technical (Theory of Change, Implementation, MRV, Closure, knowledge management and sharing),		
B.1	Inventory still incomplete as many activity areas are not covered due to severe lack of key activity data e.g. Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU).	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), MoA	2021
B.2	There is an urgent need to appoint a professional and passionate ICT Team to edit, update and manage the contents of the webpage. Currently the webpage on articles, activities, publications and events of each division are left empty. Webpage for the Gender and Climate Finance Divisions need to be added and be made active under FNC and ministry budget.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021
B.3	It is expected that the ongoing EU-funded Nigerian Climate Change Response Program (NCCRP) will enhance completeness of the National GHG inventory. Especially as the project is focused on establishing and institutionalizing a robust MRV framework for Nigeria's inventory management, rigorous data gathering and GHG estimation for the Energy and Waste Sectors, as well as establishing a data archiving system for the country, etc are needed.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021
B.4	Biggest challenge is the land sector where land use change data is needed. This is currently being addressed by Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and FNC should support MoA on this endeavour.	MoA, FMENV	2021

B.5	Institutional Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) will need to be established under FNC in order to avoid double accounting of future GHG emissions mitigated.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021-2022
B.6	Current efforts to strengthen the MRV framework has focused on improving the GHG Inventory Management System, Stakeholders' engagement, data availability and archiving, for the overall TNC reporting. Institutionalizing reporting for future NC reporting requirements needs to be improved through Research & Systematic Observation, Education and Public Awareness.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021-2022
C	Category 3: Social and cultural		
C.1	Latest data on practically all socio-economic sectors are not available due to the absence of a proper environment statistical system. The Figure 1.3 in the TNC should be updated under FNC to accurately describe the current national institutional arrangements.	DCC, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)	2021

8.5 Moving forward

Seeing the big picture by DCC: DCC needs to see beyond the NC reporting and to see how a high quality NC could be used to design high quality and competitive proposals to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions.

Access to climate finance: Despite of the efforts made by the Government of Nigeria to allocate sufficient proportion of the national budget to invest in climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to 'climate proof' development efforts and in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement, the ability to sustain such climate finance allocation remains a challenge, given the huge development burdens of the country, now being exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and low oil revenues. Access to 'additional' and alternative climate finance (CF) resources (bilateral, regional or multilateral and private sector resources) is urgently needed to enable the shifting of the paradigm to transform development, climate change and Covid-19 challenges into tangible investments to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to achieve the national development goals (national development plan, SDG, etc.), health and climate goals (NCCP, NDC, NAP, NAMA). It is none more critical than now to develop resilient economy and communities who are empowered with the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities to overcome the twin challenges of climate risks and Covid-19 pandemic. However, the ability to access CF by DCC and their partners to develop a low carbon and resilient economy and communities are often hindered by the following barriers:

A. Technical Barriers:

- Limited capability to identify, collect, capture, analyse, manage, quality check, edit and update the baseline key sectoral activity data through a user friendly database repository and management system e.g. DCC has a portal to cater for the adaptation and mitigation activity data and resources but these web pages remain empty and not updated.
- Limited capability to adopt the UNFCCC approved methodologies to use the key baseline sectoral data to calculate ex-ante and ex-post GHG emissions to develop high quality funding proposals to meet the donor stringent investment criteria and requirements e.g. GCF 6 investment criteria.
- Limited understanding on the Theory of Change to overcome the barriers (policy, legal, regulatory, institutional, fiduciary, technical, financial, business and social aspects) to scale up, implement, monitor and evaluate (MRV) climate solutions e.g. there is a danger for this TNC to focus only on delivering the short term outputs at the end of the project but failing to build in a **robust exit strategy** to develop medium term outcomes (say 5 years after project ends) and long term impacts (say after 10 years) beyond the life of this GEF-funded TNC project.
- Furthermore, there is also a danger of focusing on 'piece-meal and disjointed' project-based approach rather than a deploying a programmatic approach especially in developing long term capacity development programme to be embedded within the DCC. See the big picture will enable all value chain actors to appreciate how their small parts will contribute to the whole of the programme.

B. Institutional barriers:

- High institutional memory loss caused by staff rotations or transfers or resignations.
- Inefficient coordination and "silo and disjointed" approach of key stakeholders around international climate finance.

C. Financial and business literacy:

- In order to build strong trust and to foster a strong public private partnership, it is critical DCC staff to have some basic financial and business literacy to complement their technical capacity.
- Limited understanding on various CF landscape and funding opportunities and their access and eligibility modalities.
- Bureaucratic and complex access modalities of international climate funding sources
- Limited scope of fast-tracking the government approval process of climate change proposals.
- Limited strategic approach on Climate Change project pipelines development.
- Inadequate national tagging and tracking system of climate finance.
- Role of PS and CF

D. Social and cultural barriers:

- Limited understanding to see women as part of the solutions and the needs to include whole of society approach in the design and scaling up of climate solutions.

Long term capacity development programme and not piece-meal and ad-hoc training sessions: This TNC is a first small step to get DCC 'Ready' to develop its own NCs with in-house expertise. To sustain the efforts and momentum achieved, it is critical to enhance the desired capacity of DCC to fulfil the roles and responsibilities professionally, efficiently and effectively to develop high quality NCs as outlined in Table 8. Such capacity will enable the staff not only to develop high quality reporting, but have the ownership, obligation, passion and capability to shift the paradigm to transform development, climate change and Covid-19 challenges into tangible investments to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to achieve the national development (National and state plan, SDG), health and climate goals (NCCP, NDC, NAP, NAMA, etc.). It is none more critical than now to develop resilient economy and communities who are empowered with the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities to overcome the twin challenges of climate risks and Covid-19 pandemic.

- Such an integrated, wholistic and long term capacity development approach embedded within DCC as opposed to ad-hoc, piece-meal, one-off and disjointed approach, will enable all DCC and their partners to see through the ‘big picture’ how their efforts will contribute, complement and synergize with each other efforts in driving towards a low carbon and resilient economy and society. Often partners do not contribute because they can’t see how their efforts can make a difference and impact in driving towards a low carbon and resilient at the national and state level.
- The TNC project seeks only to strengthen the Institutional (Item C) and Technical capacity (item D). But as presented in Table 8, there are other critical capacities (under Item A, B, E and F) that must be enhanced in order for DCC to build up their full set of capabilities and that of their partners at the national and state level to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions in Nigeria.
- Recommendations specific to developing high quality FNC are highlighted in yellow below.

Table 8: Desired Holistic Capacity of the DCC and their partners to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions	
Thematic areas	Desired capacity and potential training modules
A. Policy and legal capacity – country ownership	<p>1. Knowledge on National Development and Climate Policies, Strategies, Plans & Priorities and alignment of proposals to these policies</p> <p>2. Ability to Contribute & Drive the development of National Development and Climate Strategies & Action Plans</p> <p>3. Familiarity with Climate Change activities, past and existing baseline projects & Needs of the Country</p> <p>4. Ability to see the development and climate policies as a ‘living’ documents that will be updated and able to transform these ‘living’ policies into fundable investment and viable and tangible actions on the ground to benefit the Nigerian and not sitting on shelf gathering dust.</p>
B. Regulatory capacity	<p>4. Knowledge on fiscal incentives (e.g. waiving of import tax, sales tax, matching rebate) to transform market to low carbon solutions</p> <p>5. Knowledge on regulatory framework to create a level playing field and positive enabling environment to attract private sector investment in low carbon solutions e.g. Standard, Label and Testing schemes for appliances; Building Code</p>
C. Institutional capacity	<p>6. Capacity to facilitate and implement Country Co-ordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Engage Framework to coordinate, communicate and engage with internal (national line and provincial ministries, departments and agency) and with external partners e.g. private sector, CSO and academia through a stakeholder consultation that are open, fair, transparent and inclusive</p> <p>7. Good understanding in how to institutionalize the roles and responsibilities of DCC as a ‘faceless and paperless’ entity through a user friendly DCC portal e.g. Is there a need to develop a user friendly DCC Operational Manual with Standard Operating Procedure. Could GCF Readiness grant (allocated USD 1 million/year for Nigeria) be used for such development? This will overcome the high institutional memory loss through staff transfers.</p>
D. Technical capacity	
i. Baseline inventory database	<p>8. Ability to understand UNFCCC operational modality and mandatory requirements</p>

Table 8: Desired Holistic Capacity of the DCC and their partners to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions	
Thematic areas	Desired capacity and potential training modules
	<p>9. Ability to identify, capture, measure, analyse, manage, update and improve the accurate, reliable and timely baseline inventory key activity data at the state level (Tier III) to be aggregated towards the national level (Tier I).</p> <p>10. Ability to perform critical analysis and convert the ex-ante data into ex-post data as decision making tools for calculating the opportunity cost of climate inaction.</p> <p>11. Ability to convert the climate challenges (GHG emissions, local pollutions, climate vulnerability and risks) into solutions as tangible investment to 'climate proof' the development in Nigeria.</p> <p>12. There is a need to appoint ICT expert at DCC to manage, edit, upload and update the content of the DCC portal. Develop templates (e.g. Google forms) to enable state actors and MDAs upload key activity data to the portal as part of the Database Inventory Management System.</p>
ii. Theory of Change	<p>13. Ability to understand the Theory of Change principle i.e. short-term output leading to medium-term outcome and long-term impact to design transformative climate solutions beyond the one-off project.</p> <p>14. Ability to appraise and approve project proposals against CF investment criteria & alignment with national development and climate goals</p>
iii. MRV	<p>15. Ability to monitor, evaluate and close project/programmes against CF and country requirements and protocols</p>
iv. Knowledge management and sharing	<p>16. Ability to convert lessons learned from CC projects into knowledge (training manual, guidelines, podcasts) and communication products (leaflets), services (portal and social media) and platform (South-South partnership, study tours) as knowledge repository and sharing.</p> <p>17. Appoint dedicated staff to manage, edit, upload and update the content of the DCC portal and knowledge resources and repository at DCC portal as case studies</p>
E. Financial and business literacy	<p>18. Deep understanding on International Climate Finance landscape and Flows in the country & all the sources of international climate finance</p> <p>19. Familiarity with various financial and business models to scale up climate solutions e.g. start-up loan/credit, matching rebate, partial loan guarantee, equity.</p>
F. Social and cultural capital	<p>20. Able to articulate on the importance of mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) into national and local development and climate policy, strategies an action plan</p> <p>21. Ability to generate strong national and local buy in and ownership of the climate solutions</p> <p>22. Ability to stimulate inclusive and demand driven climate solutions as opposed to top down and supply push solutions</p> <p>23. Ability to understand on the requirements of the donor's Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) policy e.g. GCF ESS and Gender Policy</p>

9 ANNEXES

9.1 Terminal Evaluation Mission itinerary

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, no field visits were conducted.

9.2 List of respondents interviewed or answers to questionnaires received

Respondents	Name	Institution, Address and email	Cell phone or Skype ID	Date of response received or interview
1. Project Team				
National Coordinator	Dr Yerima Peter Tarfa	Director, Department of Climate Change Federal Ministry of Environment Abuja. petertarfa@hotmail.com	+2348135551311 +2348024920107	3.8.2020
Head, Technical Team –	Mrs Iniobong Abiola-Awe	Deputy Director (Greenhouse Gas Inventory). Department of Climate Change Federal Ministry of Environment Abuja. iniabiolaawe@yahoo.co.uk	+2348034452959	3.8.2020
Multilateral Project Desk Officer;- NCs & BURs	Mrs. Ann Ogechi Umar	Head: OUTREACH Branch, Education Awareness & Outreach Division. Multilateral Desk Officer: NCs/BURs Department of Climate Change Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja. ann_umar@yahoo.com	+2348171156664 +2348033128704	3.8.2020
Project Manager, DCC	James Okeihui	Project Manager		14.8.2020
UNDP Technical Advisor	Muyiwa Odele	Technical Advisor Muyiwa.odele@undp.org	+2348023361263	6.8.2020
UNDP Project Support	Oladipo Osibo	Budget and expenditure Oladipo.osibo@undp.org	+2348034588732	6.8.2020

Respondents	Name	Institution, Address and email	Cell phone or Skype ID	Date of response received or interview
2. <u>Project Management Team</u>				
National Circumstances; Lead Consultant	Prof. Theophilus Odekunle	University of Ife, Ile- Ife odeyemitheophilus@yahoo.com	+2348037253069	7.8.2020
GHG Emissions Inventory; Lead Consultant:	Lawrence Ibhafidon	Triple E Systems Associates Ltd Lagos libhafidon@yahoo.com	+2348098409770	7.8.2020
Senior Associate (Climate Change/Renewable Energy)	Ngozi Eze	Triple E Systems Associates Ltd. Lagos, Nigeria website: http://www.tripleesystems.com email: neze@tripleesystems.com; ng_eze12m@yahoo.com	+2348038697759	7.8.2020
3. <u>Quality Assurance team / Peer Review</u>				
CLIMAGRIC LTD	Razack Nayamuth	rnyamuth@gmail.com	Skype ID: rnyamuth	3.8.2020
4. <u>National Space Research and Development Agency (NARSDA)</u>	AJONYE ENE SUSAN	susanajonye@gmail.com	+2349050128128	11.7.2020
5. <u>Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)</u>	Mailadi Yusuf	yusufmailadi@gmail.com	+2348030730757	10.8.2020
6. <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u>	Anna Kalu	Principal Land Resource Officer Agricultural Land & Climate Change Management Services Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development Abuja kaluanna@yahoo.com	+234 8033 403 089	11.8.2020

9.3 List of documents reviewed

- Project Identification Form (PIF)
- Final UNDP-GEF Project Document with all annexes
- CEO Endorsement Request
- UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and associated management plans (annexed to the project document)
- Inception Workshop Report for July 2017
- All Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) for 2018 and 2019
- Progress reports (quarterly, semi-annual or annual, with associated workplans and financial reports)
- TNC Validation report for July 2018
- Minutes of Project Board Meetings and of other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings)
- GEF Tracking Tools (from CEO Endorsement and terminal stages)
- Financial data, including actual expenditures by project outcome, including management costs, and including documentation of any significant budget revisions
- Co-financing data with expected and actual contributions broken down by type of co-financing, source, and whether the contribution is considered as investment mobilized or recurring expenditures
- Audit reports
- Electronic copies of project outputs (booklets, manuals, technical reports, articles, etc.)
- Sample of project communications materials
- Summary list of formal meetings, workshops, etc. held, with date, location, topic, and number of participants
- Any relevant socio-economic monitoring data, such as average incomes / employment levels of stakeholders in the target area, change in revenue related to project activities
- List of contracts and procurement items over ~US\$5,000 (i.e. organizations or companies contracted for project outputs, etc., except in cases of confidential information)
- List of related projects/initiatives contributing to project objectives approved/started after GEF project approval (i.e. any leveraged or “catalytic” results)
- Data on relevant project website activity – e.g. number of unique visitors per month, number of page views, etc. over relevant time period, if available
- UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)
- List and contact details for project staff, key project stakeholders, including Project Board members, RTA, Project Team members, and other partners to be consulted
- Project deliverables that provide documentary evidence of achievement towards project outcomes

- Project End Report
- Third National Communication Document

9.4 List of training, consultation and validation meetings held.

Table 6. Timeline of TNC implementation, workshop and trainings		
A. Implementation timeline	Date	Descriptions
Approval of GEF TNC	Oct 2015	
TNC Start date	June 2016	
Appointment of Project Manager, James Okeuhie	May 2016	
Contract signing between Triple E Systems Associates Ltd and UNDP	June 2016	
Inception report	2-3 May 2017	<p>The workshop was attended by about 73 participants (19 were women, 26%) comprising representatives from MDAs, NGOs, media, private sectors, academia, national experts and the staff of Department of Climate Change.</p> <p>Comments and Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MDAs whose activities are relevant to the emission of Greenhouse Gases should be identified. ➤ A template on the kind of data relevant to these MDAs should be developed. ➤ A National Reference Laboratory should be developed by the Department of Climate Change in each of the political zones to define indicators for emission. ➤ Development of a checklist template by the Department of Climate Change. ➤ Develop a questionnaire by the DCC to verify the kind of emissions from the key sectors with a view to identifying the gaps and challenges encountered. ➤ Developing a national manpower audit in GHG Management. ➤ Identification of reliable sources for data collection. ➤ Increased synergy between NGOs and CBOs with relevant stakeholders for proper implementation of Climate Change policies. ➤ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), should engage in Sectoral Awareness Programs for MDAs on the need to provide credible data.
Three Regional Sensitization Workshops	<p>i. SW – 6 states and private sector held in Kaduna State - Feb 2017</p> <p>ii. SS - 5 states and NGOs in April 2017 held in Nasarawa State ???</p> <p>iii. 3-4 Feb 2020</p>	Three regional sensitization workshop conducted to explain the TNC and solicit for feedback on the TNC development.

TWO-DAY SOUTH WEST REGIONAL SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE	DATE: February 3rd - 4th, 2020 VENUE: Presken Hotel, Maryland, Lagos	<p>The two-day workshop on South-West Regional Sensitization on Climate Change took place at Presken Hotel, Lagos from 3rd – 4th February, 2020. The workshop was aimed at creating awareness on climate change at the sub-national level, building sub-national capacity on accessing climate funds and ways of reporting climate change interventions to enable progress tracking and also create avenue for continuous synergy with the States on the implementation of Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) .</p> <p>The workshop was organized by Federal Ministry of Environment. The gathering is the third in series of the Regional Sensitization workshop, the first took place at North-west region (Kaduna state), while the second was at the North – Central region held in Lafia, Nasarawa State.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The workshop aimed to achieve the following set objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve knowledge on Climate Change at the sub-national level; • To create awareness on ways of accessing climate funds; • To ensure participation of the sub-national governments in drafting of National Climate Change Awareness Strategy Action Plan; • To enhance understanding and collaboration with States on the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); • To elicit commitments and support from relevant stakeholders at the State level
<u>Validation Workshop on:</u> Toolkit for the establishment and capacity development of climate change desks/units in state ministries of environment and relevant MDAs	Tuesday, 6 March 2018, Mabushi, Abuja:	<p>The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, Dr. Shehu M. U. Ahmed, MCIT, FIPAN highlighted national efforts that has been put in place by the FMENV through the DCC to curb the menace of Climate Change and point out that the resourceful deliberation at this forum is critical to key solutions of environmental problems in our dear nation, he therefore appeal for the cooperation of all stakeholders in achieving the training's objectives. The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV) through the Department of Climate Change (DCC) have generated and shared with all States in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria a 'Guidance Note' on climate change. This is basically to appraise states on issues relating to climate change, the gaps/challenges and ways to tackle such challenges. In view of the above, the FMENV through the DCC have gone further to initiate the development of toolkit for the establishment and capacity development of climate change desks/units in State Ministries of environment and relevant MDAs. Thus, the stakeholders' validation workshop is held to guide the process for building capacity and developing a Training Plan that would enhance the performance of focal points, including their ability to mobilise resources for climate change response from many available global and regional sources. The validation workshop is expected to inform, build capacity and captured stakeholders inputs on the establishment of the toolkits for climate change desks/units in states and MDAs. Also to explore different avenues/platforms on climate funding windows and ways to access such funds.</p>
4 days Technical Training by Rasack Nayamuth	<p>14-17 Aug 2018 – 4 days technical training attended by 40 (16 were women (40%). The workshop was attended by participants comprising representatives from relevant MDAs, Private sectors, and the staff of Department of Climate Change.</p>	<p>The Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss and draft proposals to: * Compile a TACCC GHG inventory to meet IPCC norms and UNFCCC reporting standards; * Produce a stand-alone National GHG Inventory Report annually or every 2 years; * Track and follow adaptation actions; and * Be compliant in the submission of the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. <p>Expected Outcome of the Training Workshop</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To better understand the recent Climate Change trends, reporting requirements and the implications for Nigeria's sustainable development. b) To Identify working groups to implement Nigeria's road map in this regard. c) To identify capacity needs assessment to address constraints and gaps. d) To generate a Plan of Action for implementing the Convention and reporting to the UNFCCC
Validation workshop	Akwa Ibom State, 19-20 July 2018	Participants were drawn from the Thirty Six (36) State Ministries of Environment, Climate Change Desk Officers, FCT, Academia, Media, Civil Society Organizations, Private Organizations and staff of Department of Climate Change.
CLIMATE CHANGE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY (GHGI)	Statement Hotel, Beside Abia	

DATA GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT	House, Central Business District, Abuja-Nigeria 29 October – 2 November, 2018	
UNFCCC Training workshop	5-9 Nov 2018 attended by 40 participants (9 were women, 23%). Attendance was drawn from representatives of MDAs, Academia, National Experts, Organized Private Sectors (OPS), International Organizations, Media and Staff of Department of Climate Change (DCC).	<p>OBJECTIVE: The workshop aims at providing needed capacity for establishing a National Inventory with reduced uncertainties and to enable Nigeria design and operationalize her quality assurance component of national reporting system which also aims at informing the decision makers in – country to toll the part of sustainable development.</p> <p>EXPECTED OUTCOME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To build steps for institutionalizing the inventory process in Nigeria; - To build on the success of series of back to back trainings on Climate Change Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) Data Generation and Management System; - To institutionalize and operationalize the quality assurance, quality control, documentation, archiving component of our national reporting system.
Sectoral Working Groups meeting	10 July 2019	<p>1. National Greenhouse Gases Inventory Management Team – DCC Staff of Greenhouse Gases Division</p> <p>2. Representatives of Working Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFOLU - Fed Min of Agriculture, Dept of Forestry, National Agency for Space Development Agency & Research (NASDAR) - ENERGY - (Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR)), - WASTE - (National Bureau of Statistics) - IPPU- (National Bureau of Statistics)
TRAINING WORKSHOPS ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NATIONAL REPORTING ON THE GHG INVENTORY AND MITIGATION COMPONENTS OF THE BUR2	<p>19-30 Aug 2019 in Abuja</p> <p>The Workshop had XX participants in attendance, representing relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as representatives of Private Sector, NGO, and members of the GHG Inventory and Mitigation Divisions of the Department of Climate Change.</p>	<p>Overall objective: This workshop aims to review and assess progress on the GHG inventory and mitigation components preparation of the BUR2 for reporting to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The specific objectives include -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review knowledge transfer to working groups members on the use of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and software for compiling emissions using TNC activity data (AD); • Review and assess the source category analysis for improving completeness including the activity data collection, its quality control and documentation aspects; • Review progress on work performed with respect to new activity areas identified during source category analysis; • Evaluate status of GHG Inventory preparation for the BUR2; • Review data and information collection for the mitigation component; • Discuss, analyze and identify constraints and needs for further action; • Review the GHG Inventory Management and MRV Systems within the framework of reporting; • Review the schedule of activities and validate the timeframe for preparation of the BUR2
Meeting with the University Commission with resolutions to invite the Department of Climate Change as members of the curriculum review /	Feb 2019	The planned session with the University Commission was very successful with resolutions to invite the Department of Climate Change as members of the curriculum review / development committee. The awareness of climate change issues has continued to grow among policy makers (50), private sectors (60) and the public with the sub national sensitization workshops for civil society organizations (70). Women (30) Youths (120) and youth groups have also been consulted as part of the overall strategies towards deploying social media / innovation on data gathering / analysis for climate change

development committee.		
<i>TWO-DAY SOUTH WEST REGIONAL SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE</i>	DATE: February 3rd - 4th, 2020 VENUE: Presken Hotel, Maryland, Lagos	<p>The two-day workshop on South-West Regional Sensitization on Climate Change took place at Presken Hotel, Lagos from 3rd – 4th February, 2020. The workshop was aimed at creating awareness on climate change at the sub-national level, building sub-national capacity on accessing climate funds and ways of reporting climate change interventions to enable progress tracking and also create avenue for continuous synergy with the States on the implementation of Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) .</p> <p>The workshop was organized by Federal Ministry of Environment. The gathering is the third in series of the Regional Sensitization workshop, the first took place at North-west region (Kaduna state), while the second was at the North – Central region held in Lafia, Nasarawa State.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The workshop aimed to achieve the following set objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve knowledge on Climate Change at the sub-national level; • To create awareness on ways of accessing climate funds; • To ensure participation of the sub-national governments in drafting of National Climate Change Awareness Strategy Action Plan; • To enhance understanding and collaboration with States on the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); • To elicit commitments and support from relevant stakeholders at the State level
Submission of TNC to UNFCCC	Nov 2019	
Review and comments of draft TNC between Triple E Systems Associates Ltd and DCC and ClimAgric Ltd	Nov 2019 to April 2020	Back and forth exchange of comments and inputs.
Comments from UNFCCC	Nov 2019 to Mar 2020	Back and forth exchanges of responses and comments between UNFCCC and DCC
Endorsement of TNC to UNFCCC	April 2020	Endorsement of the TNC and uploaded to the website.

9.5 Evaluation Question Matrix

9.6 Questionnaire used and summary of results

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Name of Respondent:

Organization:

Date:

TNC Project Objective: *Strengthening of Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC*

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
1. Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels in Nigeria?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 How would you describe the project objectives? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team and relevant stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 How do the project objectives and purpose match your organisation's objectives? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3 Are the project objectives and purpose in line with National development and climate priorities and objectives in your sector? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team and with relevant stakeholders
2. Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?			
2.1 Has the project been effective in achieving the expected outcomes and objectives?	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
2.2 Did the project make a positive impact on the community?	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
2.3 Have there been improvements made by the Government in the National CC policy and regulatory framework?	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
3.4 Has the institutional capacity and awareness, and information on adaptation and mitigation measures increased?	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
3 Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Do you think the money that went into the effort was worth it? Do the ends justify the means? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2 Were the project funds well managed? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.3 Was there good coordination and cooperation among the participants involved in the TNC project? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4 Did the project implementation team remain the same or was there a lot of staff turnover? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.5 Were the activities carried out timely and according to work plans? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.6 Are you aware of any financial, legal or other project implementation concerns with respect to the activities? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.7 If you could start over again, would you implement the project differently? How? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
4. Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Is the project effort continuing (e.g. GHG inventory, capacity development and awareness raising) after the end of UNDP/GEF funding? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 Who will take a lead in continuing this work? Is there an enough commitment from them? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team and with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3 Are there efforts under way to find new sources of funding to continue and 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders

	expand the activities that were started under this TNC project and not yet finished?		- Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.4 Were there public awareness and outreach efforts? And how effective was the project in attracting public attention? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team and relevant stakeholders
5. Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 What has happened as a consequence of the project? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 What practical improvements have there been as a result? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3 Can the project impacts be quantified? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team and relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.4 How many people have directly benefited from the project activities? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders - Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team and relevant stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.5 Did the TNC project help to influence environmental and development policies programmes and plans in the country? 	- See indicators in project document results framework and logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document - Project team and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents analysis - Interviews with project team - Interviews with relevant stakeholders

Summary of Evaluation Results

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	Rating	2. IA & EA Execution	Rating
M&E design at entry	S	Quality of UNDP Implementation – Implementing Agency (IA)	S
M&E Plan Implementation	MS	Quality of Execution - Executing Agency (EA)	S
Overall quality of M&E	MS	Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	S
3. Assessment of Outcomes	Rating	4. Sustainability	Rating
Relevance	Highly Relevant	Financial resources	Most Likely

Effectiveness	S	Socio-economic and political	Likely
Efficiency	S	Institutional framework and governance	Likely
Overall Project Outcome Rating	S	Environmental	Likely
		Overall likelihood of sustainability	Most Likely

9.7 Co-financing tables

Please refer to Table 1 in the main report.

9.8 Terminal Evaluation Rating scales

Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, I&E Execution	Sustainability ratings:	Relevance ratings
6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings 5: Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings 4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS) 3: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings 2: Unsatisfactory (U): major problems 1: Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe problems	4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3. Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks 2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks 1. Unlikely (U): severe risks	2. Relevant (R) 1.. Not relevant (NR) Impact Ratings: 3. Significant (S) 2. Minimal (M) 1. Negligible (N)
<i>Additional ratings where relevant:</i> Not Applicable (N/A) Unable to Assess (U/A)		

TE Rating Scales⁵

Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, Implementation/Oversight, Execution, Relevance	Sustainability ratings:
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS): exceeds expectations and/or no shortcomings 5 = Satisfactory (S): meets expectations and/or no or minor shortcomings 4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS): more or less meets expectations and/or some shortcomings	4 = Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3 = Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks to sustainability 2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks to sustainability 1 = Unlikely (U): severe risks to sustainability

⁵ http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/GEF/TE_GuidanceforUNDP-supportedGEF-financedProjects.pdf

<p>3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): somewhat below expectations and/or significant shortcomings</p> <p>2 = Unsatisfactory (U): substantially below expectations and/or major shortcomings</p> <p>1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe shortcomings</p> <p>Unable to Assess (U/A): available information does not allow an assessment</p>	<p>Unable to Assess (U/A): Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability</p>
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9.9 Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and Signed Agreement form

Evaluators:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form⁶

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: _Dr Jason Hui hong YAPP

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): **Eden Environmental Consulting Ltd, 23 Meadow Walk, Chepstow, NP16 5AU, UK.**

⁶www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at *Chepstow, UK* on 9 Sept 2020

Signature:



9.10 Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form

Ladi, pls provide this form with signature.

9.11 Signed TE Report Clearance form

Ladi, pls provide this form with signature.

9.12 Annexed in a separate file: TE Audit Trail

9.13 Annexed in a separate file: relevant terminal GEF/LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators or Tracking Tools, as applicable

9.14 Project Team at Triple-E

- Project Coordination and Management: Prof. Felix DAYO
- Mitigation, Lead Consultant: Prof Mobolaji ALUKO
- Climate, Climatic Trends and Climate Change Scenarios, Lead Consultant: Dr. Asmerom GILAU
- National Circumstances, Lead Consultant: Prof. Theophilus ODEKUNLE
- Cross Cutting Issues, Lead Consultant: Mrs. Bunmi Dipo SALAMI
- Actions to Adapt to Climate Change, Lead Consultant: Prof. Felix DAYO
- GHG Emissions Inventory, Lead Consultant: Mr. Lawrence IBHAFIDON
 - Ngozi Eze – GHG Inventory (Energy sector compiler)
 - Kayode Dayo and Lekan Adamolekun - GHG inventory (IPPU sector compiler)
 - Ubong Efiang – GHG Inventory (AFOLU sector compiler)

- Mayokun Odukale – GHG Inventory (Waste sector compiler)

9.14 Terms of Reference for Terminal Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. These terms of reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for a Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the *project of Nigeria: “Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change”* (PIMS #5373.)

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows:

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Project Title:	Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change			
GEF Project ID:	PMIS # 5777		<i>at endorsement (Million US\$)</i>	<i>at completion (Million US\$)</i>
UNDP Project ID:	PIMS # 5373 Atlas ID: 00088699	GEF financing:	1,850,000.00	1,850,000
Country:	NIGERIA	IA/EA own: cash	100,000.00	100,000.00
Region:	AFRICA	Government: cash	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Focal Area:	CLIMATE CHANGE	Government: in kind	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
FA Objectives, (OP/SP):	CCM6 – Support Enabling activities and capacity building	Total co-financing:	8,600,000.00	xxx
Executing Agency:	UNDP	Total Project Cost:	10,450,000.00	xxx
Other Partners involved:	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	ProDoc Signature (date project began):		13 October 2015
		(Operational) Closing Date:	Proposed: 31 August 2020	Actual:

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The project was designed to: *(provide a project summary including project goal and outcomes. Also, in cases where the GEF funded project forms part of a larger programme, specify if the TE is to cover the entire programme or only the GEF component).*

The immediate objective of this project is to meet the Convention's requirements by enabling Nigeria to prepare and submit its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. In particular, it is intended to support the country to:

- improve the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by adopting the most recent IPCC procedures for GHG Inventory;

- generate reliable climate projections at country level using multiple climate models;
- provide improved assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at regional level taking into consideration the different ecological zones;
- improve spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and ecological regions;
- enhance strategic frameworks for mainstreaming adaptation into national and state developmental programmes;
- develop strategies for effective estimate of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes; and
- strengthen institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of National Communications and other new requirements under the UNFCCC

The project was to contribute to the building of information/ knowledge regarding national sources of GHGs, the impacts of climate change on sustainable social and economic development, highlighting the potential which exist for opportunities to abate the emissions, and setting priorities national adaptation measures.

This project addresses an area of growing national importance, Climate Change. UNDP Nigeria assistance to national climate change effort within UNDAF 2014 - 2017 recognizes an increase in the country's vulnerability to climatic changes and identifies that sustainable funding is critical to addressing the challenges effectively. It also underscores the need for Nigeria to increase the percentage of energy from renewable resources to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel and thereby contribute to GHG reduction. The UNDAF highlighted as a priority the need to improve the climate change governance in the country with emphasis on strengthening the institutional and technical capacities. The TNC includes support for additional more detailed assessments of institutional and technical capacities as well as focus on vulnerability and adaptation within priority development sectors.

EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD

An overall approach and method⁷ for conducting project terminal evaluations of UNDP supported GEF financed projects has developed over time. The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact**, as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with this TOR ([Annex C](#)) The evaluator is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation inception report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring virtual engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders using all available medium to communicate with persons in the field. There would be no field travels. Interviews will be held using skype/zoom/teamwork or whichever communication medium with the following organizations and individuals at a minimum:

- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC)
- National Space Research and Development Agency (NARSDA).
- Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)

⁷ For additional information on methods, see the [Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results](#), Chapter 7, pg. 163

- Centre for Climate Change and Freshwater Resources, Federal University of Technology, Minna
- Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST)
- Nigeria Climate Action Network (NigeriaCAN)

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review, progress reports, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in [Annex B](#) of this Terms of Reference.

EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (see [Annex A](#)), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact**. Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria and need to be supported by sufficient evidence for each given rating. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales are included in [Annex D](#).

Evaluation Ratings:			
1. Monitoring and Evaluation	rating	2. IA& EA Execution	rating
M&E design at entry		Quality of UNDP Implementation	
M&E Plan Implementation		Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	
Overall quality of M&E		Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	
3. Assessment of Outcomes	rating	4. Sustainability	rating
Relevance		Financial resources:	
Effectiveness		Socio-political:	
Efficiency		Institutional framework and governance:	
Overall Project Outcome Rating		Environmental:	
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	

PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The evaluator(s) will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP own financing (mill. US\$)		Government (mill. US\$)		Partner Agency (mill. US\$)		Total (mill. US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Actual	Actual

Grants	0.00				0.00			
Loans/Concessions	0.00				0.00			
• In-kind support	0.00		6,500,000		0.00		6,500,000	
• Other (Cash)	100,000		2,000,000		0.00		2,100,000	
Totals	100,000		8,500,000		0		8,600,000	

MAINSTREAMING/ADDRESSING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

UNDP supported GEF financed projects are key components in UNDP country programming, as well as regional and global programmes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, the prevention and recovery from natural disasters and gender. Specifically, the evaluation needs to include discussion and assessment of the following:

- Discussion and assessment of how gender was integrated into project design and implementation,
- Discussion on how gender was part of the evaluation methodology
- Linkages between the project and relevant SDG targets/indicators
- Discussion on the extent to which the project complied with risk management (and environmental and social safeguards, if relevant for the project)
- Discussion on the poverty/environment nexus and sustainable livelihoods, if relevant for the project
- If relevant for the project - discussion on how the project addressed human rights, disabilities, minorities and vulnerable group issues

IMPACT

The evaluators will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.⁸

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of **conclusions, recommendations and lessons**.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP CO in *Nigeria*. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of all documents for evaluator's desk review.

⁸ A useful tool for gauging progress to impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office: [ROtI Handbook 2009](#)

The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder virtual interviews, meetings and coordinate with the Government etc.

EVALUATION TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be 35 days according to the following plan:

Activity	Timing	Completion Date
Preparation	03 days	<i>Within 7 to 9 July 2020</i>
Evaluation virtual meetings	12 days	<i>Within 10 to 30 July 2020</i>
Draft Evaluation Report	10 days	<i>Within 15 to 31 July 2020</i>
Final Report	10 days	<i>Within 1 – 14 August 2020</i>

EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

The evaluation team is expected to deliver the following:

Deliverable	Content	Timing	Responsibilities
Inception Report	Evaluator provides clarifications on timing and method	No later than 1 week before the virtual meetings	Evaluator submits to UNDP CO
Presentation	Initial Findings	End of virtual interviews and meetings	To project management, UNDP CO
Draft Final Report	Full report, (per annexed template) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the virtual meetings	Sent to CO, reviewed by RTA, PCU, GEF OFPs
Final Report*	Revised report	Within 10 working days of receiving UNDP comments on draft	Sent to CO for uploading to UNDP ERC.

*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide separately an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report and also separately a co-financing form (Annex H), outlining co-financing provided to the project by name and type.

TEAM COMPOSITION

The evaluation team will be composed of 1 (*one international evaluator*). The consultants shall have prior experience in evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF financed projects is an advantage. The evaluators selected should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project related activities.

The Team members must present the following qualifications:

- Master's degree in M&E, environmental management, biodiversity, sustainable development, social sciences and/or other related fields (10%)

- Minimum 7 years of relevant professional experience in the area of Development, Environment and Sustainable Development with required technical knowledge in the targeted GEF focal areas. (15%)
- Minimum of 5 years of project evaluation and/or implementation experience in the result-based management framework and adaptive management, with proven accomplishments in undertaking evaluation for international organizations, preferably with UNDP-GEF related to project implementation, results-based monitoring and evaluation methodologies. (15%)
- Knowledge of UNDP and GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policies. (20%)
- Knowledge of Environmental Sector in Nigeria (10%)
- Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area(s): Climate Change (10%)
- Excellent English writing and reporting skills (present at least 3 references of documents prepared). (10%)
- Good communication skills and positive interrelation. (10%)

EVALUATOR ETHICS

Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a Code of Conduct (Annex E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the [UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'](#)

PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

%	Milestone
10%	At contract signing
40%	Following submission and approval of the 1ST draft terminal evaluation report
50%	Following submission and approval (UNDP-CO and UNDP RTA) of the final terminal evaluation report

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applicants are requested to send in their bids by **July 15th, 2020**. Individual consultants are invited to submit applications together with their CV for these positions. The application should contain a current and complete C.V. in English with indication of the e-mail and phone contact. Shortlisted candidates will be requested to submit a price offer indicating the total cost of the assignment (including daily fee, per diem and travel costs).

UNDP applies a fair and transparent selection process that will take into account the competencies/skills of the applicants as well as their financial proposals. Qualified women and members of social minorities are encouraged to apply.

ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

III. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:					
This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD:					
<p>3.2.1 Strengthened national capacity in dealing with legal and regulatory frameworks under Multilateral Environment Agreements, allowing for adequate mainstreaming of these conventions into national policies and strategies. 3.2.2 Increased national capacity to effectively address vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.</p>					
Country Programme Outcome Indicators: Identification of national vulnerabilities within various productive sectors; Support development of National Climate change policy					
Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy OR 2. Catalyzing environmental finance OR 3. Promote climate change adaptation OR 4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.					
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Objective 6- Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention					
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention: (i) Completed climate change enabling activities under the UNFCCC and (ii) Strengthened human and institutional capacities to enable Nigeria comply more proactively and effectively to its obligations to the UNFCCC					
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Percentage of eligible countries receiving GEF funding					
Project Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Strengthening of Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC	Capacities of governments and civil society to take informed action on climate change National Adaptive Capacity level	The Government of Nigeria recognizes the potential threats to climate change and has put in place a number of measures that if properly harmonized into a national strategy will further strengthen its national capacity to address the challenges of climate change in the country. It has	Skills and tools for climate change modelling and projections, GHG inventories, and analysis of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts. Enhanced capacity of the Department of Climate Change and other relevant institutions. At least 500 people trained in various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change concerns mainstreamed into Public Sector plans and programmes Accessibility to climate change information/data Availability of climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate coordination among institutions Tools and vulnerability studies being developed will be accepted by and socialized into line ministry and department planning Once trained, functionaries will work to mainstream CC into work programmes

		<p>established the Department of Climate Change to coordinate the implementation of climate changes activities including the development of national policy. Nevertheless, the country still needs to enhance its capacity for adaptation and mitigation as well as generation and dissemination of climate change information for inclusive response</p>	<p>aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis</p>		
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Comprehensive and Updated Report on National Circumstances</p>	<p>Updated database and literature on National Circumstances</p>	<p>National Circumstances as captured in the SNC reflects 2008 information/data</p>	<p>Comprehensive and detailed report on Biophysical and socio-economic situations; Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels; Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG inventory, mitigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated Document ▪ Validation workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assumed that the project will provide updated data/information on national circumstance

			and adaptation		
Outcome 2 Improved availability and management of GHG data	Sector emissions determined for 4 thematic areas for 2013 (Reference year – 2000).	Emission Inventory completed for base year 2010 and reported for sectors in energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.	Documented inventory of GHG emissions for Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors for the year 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation workshop reports Inventory Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data available and accessible Capacity exists to carry out assessment exercises
Outcome 3 Improved availability and management of mitigation strategies	Appropriate mitigation strategies determined for various sectors.	Studies on mitigation potential in the main economic and GHG-emitting sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste), with identified priority mitigation measures.	<p>Reports of the mitigation measures and options for the country's low carbon sustainable development in various sectors compiled and archived for regular updating</p> <p>Mitigation strategies for various sectors available at national and state levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation workshop reports Mitigation Analysis Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriately determined mitigation strategies and options Enhanced enabling framework for the implementation of mitigation measures Strengthened analytical capacity for determining mitigation options for decision making
Outcome 4 Enhanced national capacity for	Climate change projections; Gender-	Warmer climate conditions assessed;	Report on the gap analysis and constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change scenario report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities to carry out impacts and vulnerability

climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation for gender responsive initiatives.	sensitive vulnerability, impacts and adaptation assessments completed in the various sectors.	vulnerability and impact assessment conducted for a few sectors in the 2nd communication processes.	<p>on access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, finance and investment requirements developed.</p> <p>Climate variability maps and updated climate scenarios available at national and state levels</p> <p>Impacts and vulnerability assessment reports for different regions and sectors available.</p> <p>Nationally approved implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport) for risk reduction in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact and Vulnerability assessment reports ▪ Adaptation and mitigation Policy and Strategy Documents ▪ Gender mainstreaming in national programmes and plans 	<p>assessment as well as climate change scenarios readily accessible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government utilizes output for decision making ▪ Limited awareness of Gender relevance in climate change response
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Outcome 5 Enhanced awareness and sensitization of the public on climate change issues	<p>Incorporation of climate change issues in educational curriculum</p> <p>Number of institutions offering climate change programmes</p> <p>Range of climate change information on mass media</p> <p>Number of professional and civil society organizations involved in climate changes activities</p>	<p>Level of awareness about climate change is still at low ebb.</p> <p>Poor understanding of climate change issues is leading to inadequate response by majority of Nigerian whose means of livelihood are vulnerable to climate change</p>	<p>Improved information dissemination system on climate change</p> <p>Increased participation of relevant stakeholders in addressing climate change challenge</p> <p>Climate change issues entrenched in educational system at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project survey reports Project highlight and stage plan reports Project field monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is supported by the media and the ministry of Education to disseminate and socialize Climate Change information Population is capable of assimilating information provided
Outcome 6 Compilation, Drafting, Production & Dissemination, processing for acceptance as national report.	<p>Approved TNC</p>	<p>Both 1st and 2nd National Communication documents have been finalized, received national endorsement and are available on the Website of the UNFCCC Secretariat</p>	<p>TNC validated, formalized and published as a national document</p> <p>Document launch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of validation workshop TNC document 	<p>Climate Change remains a national priority and sustains the national interest to meet its reporting obligations to the UNFCCC</p>
Outcome 7 Enhanced institutional and analytical capacity for a responsive climate change governance structure	<p>Timely national communications and other reports to the UNFCCC</p>	<p>Department of Climate Change established, but analytical capacity of staff remains weak</p> <p>No capacity assessment of CSOs</p>	<p>Strengthened and proactive Department of Climate Change</p> <p>Functional inter-Ministerial Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment reports and implementation plans for capacity strengthening No of staff of the Department of Climate Change with 	<p>Current concern about the need for the country to be able to respond to global issues of climate change is sustained.</p>

		involved in Climate Change issues Strategic action plan for the Department of Climate Change developed, but yet to be implemented.	on Climate Change Strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs	adequate capacity to analyze and report on climate change ▪ Framework for a Climate Change Programme ▪ No of CSOs actively involved in climate change advocacy	
Outcome 8 M & E	Effective monitoring of project implementation	Weak monitoring resulting in poor project implementation.	Functional M&E system in the Department of Climate Change	▪ M&E plans and reports	Effective monitoring is given priority as an important aspect of project delivery.

ANNEX B: EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE⁹

Title Page

- Title of UNDP-supported GEF-financed project
- UNDP PIMS ID and GEF ID
- TE timeframe and date of final TE report
- Region and countries included in the project
- GEF Focal Area/Strategic Program
- Executing Agency, Implementing partner and other project partners
- TE Team members

1	Acknowledgements	2
2	Table of contents	3
3	Acronyms and abbreviations	6
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
4.1	Project Information Table	8
4.2	Project Description	10
4.3	Evaluation Ratings Table	10
4.4	Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Lessons Learned	11
4.4.1	Main Findings	11
4.4.2	General Conclusions	12

⁹The Report length should not exceed 40 pages in total (not including annexes).

4.4.3	Project Design / Formulation	12
4.4.4	Project Implementation	12
4.4.5	Project results	13
4.5	Lessons Learned.....	14
4.6	Recommendations	14
4.7	Moving forward	17
5	Introduction	17
5.1	Purposes and Objective of the Terminal Evaluation.....	17
5.2	Scope.....	18
5.3	Methodology	19
5.4	Data Collection and Analysis	21
5.5	Ethics	21
5.6	Limitations to the Evaluation.....	21
5.7	Structure of the Terminal Evaluation Report	21
6	Project Description	22
6.1	Project Start and Duration, including Milestones	22
6.2	Development Context	22
6.3	Problems that the Project Sought to Address.....	23
6.4	Immediate and Development Objectives of the Project	24
6.5	Expected Results	24
6.6	Total resources	26
6.7	Main stakeholders	26
7	Findings	27
7.1	Project Design / Formulation	27
7.1.1	Analysis of Results Framework	27
7.1.2	Assumptions and Risks	28
7.1.3	Lessons from other Relevant Projects	28
7.1.4	Planned Stakeholder Participation	28
7.1.5	Linkages between Project and other Interventions within the Sector	28
	STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$) for Nigeria.	29
7.1.6	Gender responsiveness of project design	29
7.1.7	Social and Environmental Safeguards	29
7.2	Project Implementation	30
7.2.1	Adaptive Management	30
		91

7.2.2	Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements	30
7.2.3	Project Finance and Co-finance	30
7.2.4	Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall assessment (*)	32
7.2.5	UNDP implementation/oversight (*) and Implementing Partner execution (*), overall project implementation/execution (*), coordination, and operational issues	33
	Risk Management, including Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)	34
7.2.6		34
7.3	Project Results and Impacts	35
7.3.1	Progress towards objective and expected outputs and outcomes (*)	35
7.3.2	Relevance (*)	50
7.3.3	Effectiveness (*)	51
7.3.4	Efficiency (*)	51
7.3.5	Overall Project Outcome (*)	51
7.3.6	Sustainability*	52
7.3.7	Country ownership	54
7.3.8	Gender equality and women's empowerment	54
7.3.9	Cross-cutting Issues	54
7.3.10	GEF Additionality	55
7.3.11	Catalytic/Replication Effect	55
7.3.12	Progress to Impact	55
8	Main Findings, Conclusions, Lessons and Recommendations	55
	Main Findings	55
8.1	55	
	Conclusions	56
8.2	56	
8.2.1	General Conclusions	57
8.2.2	Project Design / Formulation	57
8.2.3	Project Implementation	57
8.2.4	Project results	57
8.3	Lessons Learned	58
8.4	Recommendations	59
8.5	Moving forward	61
9	Annexes	65
9.1	Terminal Evaluation Mission itinerary	65

9.2	List of respondents interviewed or answers to questionnaires received	65
9.3	List of documents reviewed	67
9.4	List of training, consultation and validation meetings held.	68
9.5	Evaluation Question Matrix	71
9.6	Questionnaire used and summary of results	71
9.7	Co-financing tables.....	75
9.8	Terminal Evaluation Rating scales	75
9.9	Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and signed Agreement form	77
9.10	Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form	78
9.11	Signed TE Report Clearance form	78
9.12	Annexed in a separate file: TE Audit Trail	78
9.13	Annexed in a separate file: relevant terminal GEF/LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators or Tracking Tools, as applicable.....	78
9.14	Project Team at Triple-E	78
